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JOHAN PRINTZ
Governor of New Sweden

From portrait presented by King Gustav V of Sweden to The Swedish Colonial Society in 1910, and now in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Original is in church at Bottnaryd, the village where Printz was born, near Jönköping, Sweden.

Hon. William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1921, had this portrait copied by Madame Van Helden and hung in the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, with this inscription: "Johan Printz, Governor of New Sweden, 1643-1653, who established at Tinicum Island, on the Delaware River, the first permanent seat of government in Pennsylvania."

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Where Pennsylvania history began:

SKETCH AND MAP

OF A TRIP FROM

PHILADELPHIA

TO

TINICUM ISLAND

DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

••

Where the Swedes Founded the First Permanent Colony,
and Established and Maintained for Twelve Years
(from 1643 to 1655) the First Seat of
Government in Pennsylvania, Thirty-
nine Years before the Coming
of William Penn

••

This Itinerary Includes
Points of Historic Interest in the Old Swedish Settlements,
Wicaco, Passyunk and Kingsessing,
Philadelphia

By

HENRY D. PAXSON

VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

50317

PHILADELPHIA

1926

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This Historical Sketch is offered in Commemoration of the Visit to New Sweden, by Their Royal Highnesses The Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf *and* The Crown Princess Louise of Sweden, *in the year 1926, the three hundredth anniversary of the signing of the charter of the Swedish South Company by King Gustavus Adolphus.*

Respectfully,
By the Author

PREFACE

THE purpose of this sketch is to present in concise form the history of the first settlement of Pennsylvania, about which, in the minds of some, there are elements of haziness. Certain influences have led writers of elementary text-books to commence the history of Pennsylvania with the coming of William Penn, ignoring the prior settlement and colonization of the State by the Swedes.

That Pennsylvania's history began in the year 1682 is an error too long unchallenged, and while there is no desire to detract from the honor due William Penn, credit also belongs to those pioneers on the Delaware who laid the foundation for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Much of the material for this sketch was collected some years ago when the author was endeavoring to locate and identify sites of Swedish forts, trading posts and plantations. Having brought together this and much other data concerning the Swedish period, it seemed fitting to publish it in this Sesqui-Centennial year, especially as the history of our country is the very foundation for the celebration.

It is with pleasure the author expresses appreciation to those from whom he has derived aid and encouragement. His chief inspiration came from Dr. Gregory B. Keen, President of The Swedish Colonial Society and pre-eminent for research work in Swedish-American history. Acknowledgments are also due Dr. Amandus Johnson, Secretary of The Swedish Colonial Society, eminent scholar and author of the monumental work, "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware", for assistance in some difficult matters; to Dr. Axel Johan Uppvall, professor in the department of Scandinavian lan-

guages, University of Pennsylvania, for helpful criticism; to Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in appreciation of his courtesy and concern at all times for the advancement of Swedish historical interests; to Mr. Ernest Spofford, Assistant Librarian, and other officials of the Historical Society, for cheerfully making available the wealth of material in the Society's collections; to Mr. George F. Ross and Mr. William A. Moore, of the Land Office, Harrisburg, for aid in tracing early Swedish land grants; to Mr. J. Harvey Gillingham, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and Mr. William C. Reeder, Assistant, of the Bureau of Surveys of Philadelphia, for their generous help on the ground plan work of the accompanying historical map, rendering it accurate and authoritative; and lastly to Mr. Philip B. Wallace, photographer and antiquary, thanks are due for assistance in preserving by illustration fast fading evidences of the historic past.

In view of the many citations in the text, it was thought advisable to omit a bibliography.

The Appendix contains the Royal Instructions given at Stockholm, August 15, 1642, to Governor Printz, a priceless contribution to a State Government to be founded in a New World, well worthy of study; also, Rev. Andrew Rudman's list of Swedish families residing in New Sweden in 1693, and Dr. Gregory B. Keen's notes from early Swedish records, which, it is thought, will be valued by those who are interested in their connection with these important early colonists of New Sweden.

Philadelphia, Pa.
2036 Locust Street,
August, 1926.

H. D. P.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	7
Foreword	13
Itinerary and Historical Sketch	29
Wicaco Block House and Old Gloria Dei	30
Old District of Passyunk	60
Old Powder Magazine	61
The Swedish Glebe House	62
Dutch Fort Beversreede	64
The Indians and Early Settlers of Passyunk	69
Nya Korsholm, or Fort Manayunk	83
Detour to Fort Mifflin	87
Cannon Ball House	96
Andreas Boon House	100
Governor Printz's Settlement—Where Pennsylvania History Began	103
John Morton's Birthplace	115
Old Swedes Mill	122
The Blue Bell Tavern	138
St. James' (Old Swedes') of Kingsessing	143
Bartram and His Garden	147
Jonas Nilsson and His Indian Trading Post on Jones' Lane	160
Fort Nya Wasa, or Vasa	180
Replica of Wicaco Block House	183
Appendix	195
Index	245

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1 Governor Johan Printz . . . . . *Frontispiece*

PAGE

2 Governor Printz's Seal 13
3 King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden 14
4 Axelius Oxesteren, Chancelier 16
5 Count Axel Oxenstierna of Sweden 18
6 Queen Christina of Sweden 20
7 Campanius' Lutheran Catechism (leather cover) . . 22
8 Campanius' Lutheran Catechism (title page) . . 23
9 Pages 50 and 51, Campanius' Catechism, showing . 24
10 Translations into Lenni Lenape Indian Tongue . . 25
11 Wicaco Block House (1669) 30
12 Old Swedes' Church and Sven Sener's House . . 32
13 Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay 36
14 Fort and Village of Lenni Lenape Indians . . . 38
15 Old Shipyard (Swedish Church in Background) . . 40
16 Rev. Eric Tobias Biörk 42
17 Wicaco Church (Gloria Dei) 45
18 Horologium Achaz 47
19 Horologium Achaz (Dial) 48
20 Horologium Achaz (Base) 49
21 Rev. Nicholas Collin, D.D. 52
22 Letter, Dr. Collin to Capt. Felix Fisler . . . 54
23 Interior of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church . . 55
24 Swedish Wood Carving of Cherubim 56
25 Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church (1924) . . . 58
26 Two Swedish Brick Houses 60
27 Lasse Cock Plantation, Passyunk 61
28 Old Powder Magazine 62
29 Swedish Glebe House 63
30 Lenni Lenape Indian Family 70
31 A Susquehanna Iroquois 72
32 Indian Deer Hunting 79

PAGE

33 Fort Mifflin (from Capt. Montressor's Map) . . 86
34 Fort Mifflin (from the Water Tower) 88
35 Dungeon Bastion and Moat (Ft. Mifflin) . . . 89
36 Entrance Gate (Ft. Mifflin) 90
37 Commandant's Headquarters (Ft. Mifflin) . . . 91
38 Men's Barracks (Ft. Mifflin) 92
39 Old Guard House (Ft. Mifflin) 93
40 Dungeon Gate (Ft. Mifflin) 94
41 Colonel A. Louis de Tousard 95
42 Cannon Ball House (Front View) 97
43 Colonel John Montressor 98
44 Cannon Ball House (Rear View) 99
45 Swedish Log House 102
46 Corinthian Yacht Club House 103
47 Site of Printzhof, Printz's Mansion 104
48 Foreign-made Brick from Printzhof 106
49 Penn's Treaty with the Indians 107
50 Old Log Farm House 108
51 "The Infant's Death" 110
52 Corinthian Yacht Club House Entrance . . . 112
53 Monolith to Governor Printz 114
54 Morris Ferry House (John Morton's Birthplace) . 115
55 Morris Ferry House (Detail of Construction) . . 116
56 Home of John Morton 117
57 Morton Memorial Tablet 118
58 John Morton's Monument 120
59 Printz's Old Swedes Mill Site 122
60 Stone Ledge at Old Swedes Mill 124
61 Old Mill Stone from Cobbs Creek 125
62 Plan of Old Swedes Mill 128
63 Norse Mill on site of Old Swedes Mill . . . 129
64 Interior Norse Mill 130
65 Interior Norse Mill 131
66 Brook Mill from Halland, Sweden 132

PAGE

67 Old Norwegian Water Mill 133
68 Two Brook Mills 135
69 Mexican Quern 136
70 Old Blue Bell Tavern 138
71 Washington Entering Philadelphia 141
72 St. James' Church, Kingsessing 144
73 Horse-block at St. James' Church 145
74 Home of John Bartram 148
75 Old Bartram Homestead, Darby 149
76 Inscription over Window of Bartram's Study . . 151
77 Famous Bald Cypress Tree 153
78 Watering Trough, Bartram Garden 154
79 Franklin Flying His Kite 155
80 Cider Mill Bedstone, Bartram Garden 156
81 Cider Mill of Later Date 158
82 Terminus of Minquas Indian Trail 160
83 Nilsson's Indian Trading Post 162
84 Jones' Graveyard, Kingsessing 164
85 Lapowinsa, Celebrated Indian Orator 167
86 Tishcohan, Famous Indian Chief 171
87 Jenny Lind, Swedish Singer 174
88 Iron Door Key from Nilsson's Dwelling House . . 179
89 Iron Tomahawk 182
90 Replica of Wicaco Block House 183
91 Count Axel Fersen 185
92 John Ericsson 186
93 Replica of Wicaco Block House (Interior) . . . 188
94 Replica of Wicaco Block House (Interior) . . . 189
95 Wertmüller's Washington 191

MAPS

FACING PAGE

1 Map of New Sweden (1654-1655) by Peter Lindeström 68
2 Map of New Sweden (1638-1655) by Gregory B. Keen 76
3 Historical Map (1926) by Henry D. Paxson—End of book

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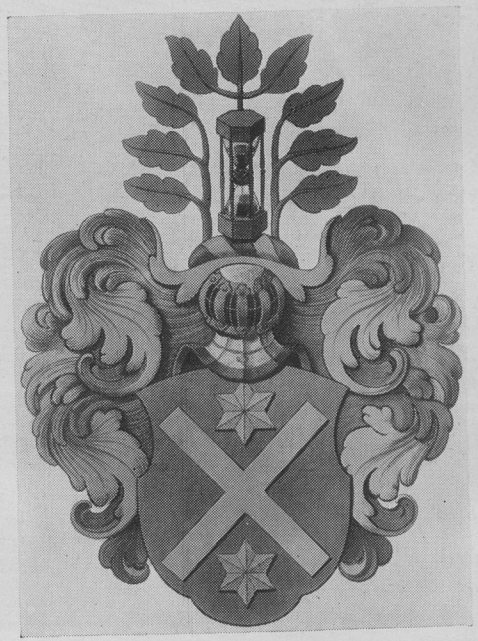
FOREWORD

AMERICA has three birthplaces—Jamestown, Plymouth Rock and Great Tinicum Island.

Pennsylvania's history began at Tinicum Island, almost within sight of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Grounds. The year 1926 marks not only the 150th Anniversary of American Independence, but it also is the ter-centenary of the signing by King Gustavus Adolphus of the Swedish South Company's charter (June 6, 1626). This Company, one of whose objects was "to make settlements in hitherto unoccupied ground", sent several expeditions from Sweden.



GOVERNOR PRINTZ'S COAT OF ARMS

Conferred upon him by Queen Christina of Sweden before he sailed for New Sweden and adopted and used for ten years (1643-1653) as the Official Seal of New Sweden.

KING GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS OF SWEDEN
From a painting in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1642 Colonel Johan Printz, a soldier schooled in the Thirty Years' War, was appointed by Count Axel Oxenstierna, Royal Chancellor to Queen Christina, as the third Governor of the colony in America called New Sweden. Knighted before he sailed, and invested with supreme authority, he entered the Capes of the Delaware with two ships and founded on Great Tinicum Island the first white man's settlement within the present bounds of Pennsylvania. For twelve years this colony was the seat of Swedish authority in America.

Governor Printz and his followers came to this country a year before William Penn was born, and a new generation of children of the hardy Swedish pioneers had lived here 39 years before Penn came to the shores of the Delaware.

The Sesqui-Centennial of American Independence will not have been held in vain if it shall serve to impress more fully upon the American people three things: First, the significance of this sturdy Swedish background to the birth of a new State; second, the justice of giving more prominence to the part these real pioneers and their descendants played in the affairs of the nation; and third, the need for a definite and aggressive movement for the preservation of Swedish, Revolutionary and other historic landmarks.

* * * * *

The first permanent settlement of white men in this country was made by the English in Virginia in 1607. Then the Dutch came to the Hudson River in 1614, to be followed soon, 1620, by a second group of English settlers, who landed at Plymouth. The next effort at permanent settlement was made by the Swedes in 1638.

As early as 1624, King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden encouraged a dissatisfied partner of the Dutch West India Company to form, under the Swedish flag, a similar company to begin Swedish colonization and spread Protestantism in America. The death of the King at the battle of Lutzen stopped this project.

A second and similar attempt was more successful. During the reign of Queen Christina, a ship named *Kalmar Nyckel* sailed late in 1637, or early in 1638, for New Sweden in charge of Peter Minuit, first director of the Dutch New Netherland, who had been recalled in 1632. After first touching at Jamestown, Virginia, Minuit about the middle of April, 1638, reached Minquas River,

AXELIVS OXĒSTEREN CHANCELIER DE SWEDE ETC.

B. Moncornet excudit

which he named Christina, in honor of the young Queen, and gave the same name to the fort, which he erected on land he purchased from the Indians two and a half miles up Minquas River, near the present site of Wilmington.

The Dutch through the West India Company had made efforts to colonize the east side of the Delaware River, which they called Zuydt or South River. Captain Cornelius Jacobson Mey, who gave his name to Cape May; Captain Cornelius Hendrickson, Captain Heyes, Captain David Pieterszen DeVries, each made voyages to the Delaware River. The small party left by Heyes at Cape May was murdered by Indians. When Captain DeVries sailed for home, April 14, 1633, the whole Delaware Bay was free from settlement, and only small garrisons were kept by the Dutch at Fort Nassau, erected by Captain Mey, 1623, at the mouth of Timber Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey. The site of the fort is opposite the Sesqui-Centennial Grounds, directly across the Delaware River.

Peter Hollandare, a Swede, was appointed about 1640 to succeed Peter Minuit as Governor of New Sweden.

Governor Printz, who succeeded Hollandare as Governor, brought over a group of colonists in two vessels, the *Fama* (Fame) and the *Svanen* (Swan), which left Stockholm, August 16, 1642, stopping at Dahlehamn, Copenhagen and Helsingor, and sailing from Göttenburg for the "Spanish Sea", as the Atlantic Ocean was then called, November 1, at noon. A circuitous route was pursued. Acrelius says "the waterway to the west was not yet well discovered", and therefore, "for fear of the sand banks off Newfoundland", they kept their course far to the south and east. They cruised along Portugal and Barbary, passed far south of the Canary Islands and landed at Antigua, at that time inhabited "by Englishmen and negroes, with some Indians". At Antigua they "spent their Christmas holydays, and were well entertained at the Governor's house", says Rev. John Campanius, who came over with Printz. After leaving this land of "perpetual summer" (according to the same narrator) they encountered "a severe storm", followed "with snow", which "continued above fourteen days", even as they entered the Delaware Bay, by which, Campanius continues, "we lost three large anchors, a spritsail, and our mainmast. The ship was run aground and lost some of her apparel, as we did, all in the same storm; but on the 15th day of February, [1643], by God's grace, we came up to Fort Christina,

COUNT AXEL OXENSTIERNA

Chancellor of Sweden, "the power behind the throne" in the founding of New Sweden. From a painting in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

in New Sweden, Virginia", in the precise phrase of the historian, "at two o'clock in the afternoon".

Printz did not like the location of Fort Christina. After remaining there a short time he cruised up the Delaware River as far as Sanckhickan (the falls of the Delaware, Trenton). He finally selected Tennakonck (Tinicum) Island as the site for his fort and mansion because the island gave him command of the Delaware River, an advantage Fort Christina did not afford. His fort he called New Göttenburg and his mansion Printzhof, which is described in old documents as "very handsome".

Instructions issued to Governor Printz, bearing date, Stockholm, August 15, 1642, were complete and minutely specific. Dr. William M. Reynolds, in the introduction to his translation of Acrelius' "History of New Sweden", emphasizes the very important point that it was "the Swedes who inaugurated the peaceful policy of William Penn, for which he has been deservedly praised, in his purchase of the soil from the Indians, and his uniformly friendly intercourse with them".

That this was a deliberately adopted policy of the Swedish authorities the "Instructions" to Governor Printz clearly show. Article V states:

> "The Governor . . . . . must bear in mind that the boundaries of the country . . . . extend, in virtue of the articles of the contract entered into with the wild inhabitants of the country, as its rightful lords, from the sea-coast at Cape Hinlopen upwards along the west side of Godin's Bay, and so up the great South River, onward to Minque's Kil", etc. And again:
>
> Article IX: "The wild nations, bordering on all sides, the Governor shall treat with all humanity and respect, and so that no violence or wrong be done to them by Her Royal Majesty or Her subjects aforesaid; but he shall rather . . . . exert himself that the same wild people may be gradually instructed in the truths and worship of the Christian religion, and in other ways brought to civilization and good government, and in this manner properly guided. Especially shall he seek to gain their confidence, and impress upon their minds that neither he, the Governor, nor his people and subordinates are come into these

QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN

From a painting in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

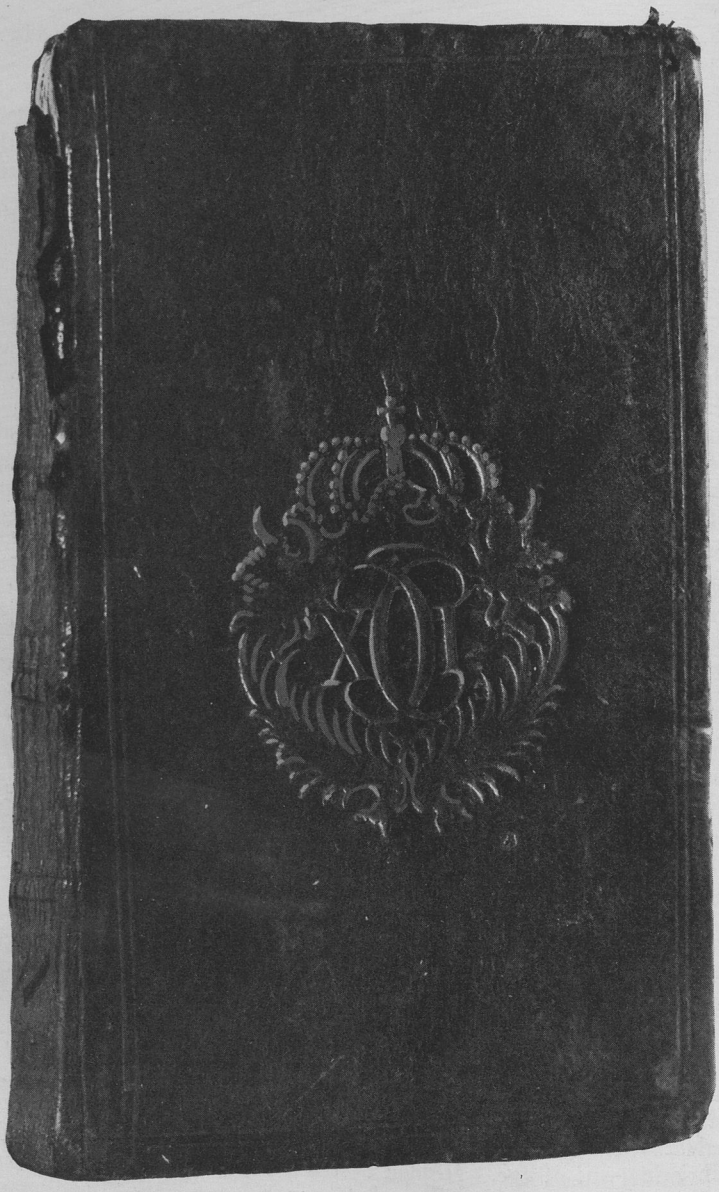
parts to do them any wrong, or injury, but much more for the purpose of furnishing them with such things as they may need for the ordinary wants of life".

This policy the Swedes carried out. They established such an amity with the natives that they mingled freely among them, and no Swede was ever harmed by the tribes of Indians from whom they bought lands. The Instructions show that the Swedes contemplated the evangelization and civilization of the Indians. The Swedes were the first missionaries among the Indians, and Rev. John Campanius made the first translation of the Lutheran Catechism into the idiom of the Lenni Lenape dialect of the Algonkin tongue, accommodating the Lord's Prayer to the circumstances of the Indian and rendering "Give us this day our daily bread", thus: "Give us this day a plentiful supply of venison and corn".

Although his colony flourished, Printz's administration was marked by frequent verbal clashes with the Dutch. Following an attempt of the rulers in Sweden and Holland to fix boundaries in the New World, Governor Stuyvesant, of New Amsterdam, visited the Delaware in 1648 and had several conferences with Governor Printz, which finally resulted in a verbal agreement, whereby they "promised not to commit any hostile or vexatious acts against one another".

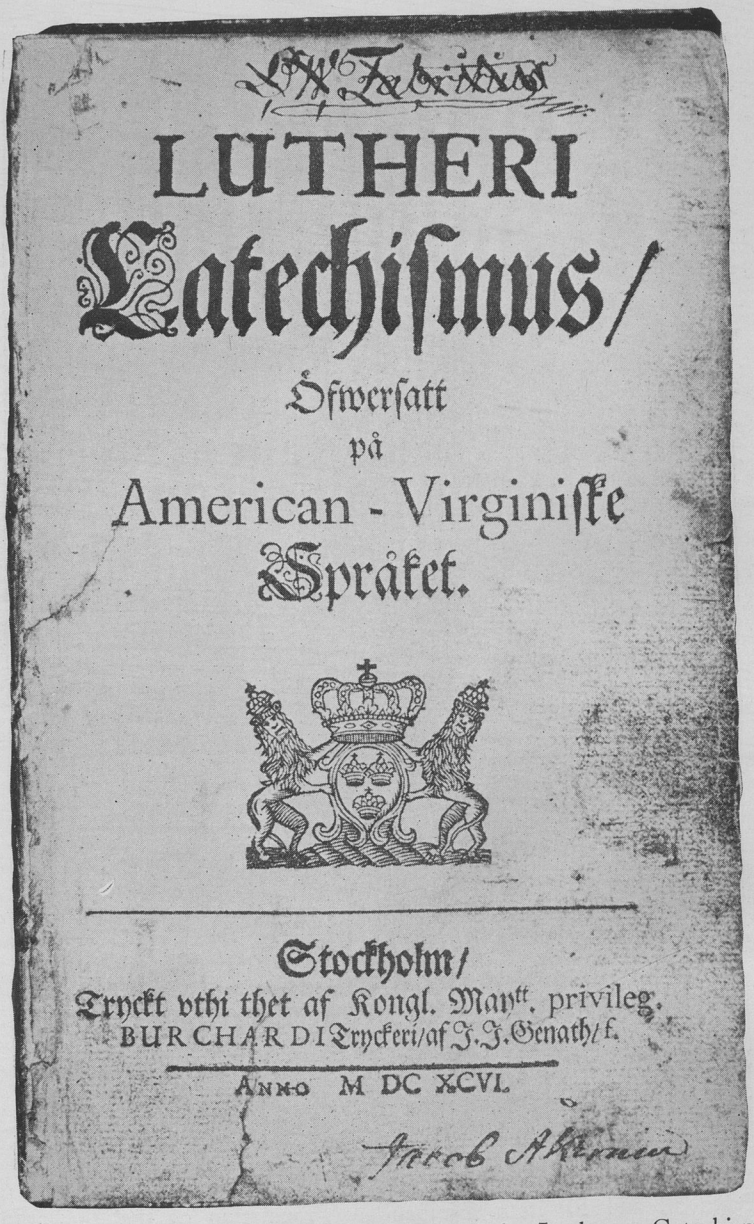
As to the government of New Sweden, it may be well to first refer briefly to political conditions at that time in Sweden, which has always had self-government, and it seems to have worked out well. The date of Sweden's greatest glory was about the middle of the Seventeenth Century. At the time its settlements on the Delaware began to flourish, its area was twice that of the present Sweden. King Gustavus Adolphus sanctioned a constitutional government, written by Oxenstierna and adopted in 1634.

Commenting upon the government of Sweden at this period, Dr. Amandus Johnson, in his "Swedish Settlements on the Delaware", says: "Sweden now took first place among the governments of Europe. After the death of Gustavus Adolphus the kingdom was ruled by 'the five high officers' (formyndare regeringen) until Queen Christina was of age. Headed by the great Chancellor, the government was one of the wisest that ever ruled a nation, and many plans originated by the King were perfected and executed under it".



CAMPANIUS' LUTHERAN CATECHISM, 1696

Front leather cover of rare copy, probably first in library of King Charles XI of Sweden, showing hand-tooled royal arms in centre; now in the author's library.


LUTHERI
Catechiſmus/
Öfwerſatt
på
American - Virginiſke
Språket.
Stockholm/
Tryckt vthi thet af Kongl. Mayᵗᵗ. privileg.
BURCHARDI Tryckeri/af J. J. Genath/ f.
Anno M DC XCVI.

Title Page of Campanius' Translation of the Lutheran Catechism into the Lenni Lenape Indian tongue, printed by the authority of King Charles XI at Stockhölm, Sweden, 1696.

wår kötzlige wilie/ och för-
tager all ond råd och dief-
wulens anſlag / hwilka
icke tilſtådja / at wij helga
Gudz Namn / och at hans
rijke mâ tilkomma : Och
at han ſtyrker och behåller
oß faſta i ſin ord och i tro-
ne in til ändan. Thet är
hans gode och behagelige
wilje.

IV. Næûwo chintika.

Nirãna ſhéu póón pææta chijr
jócke.

Then Fierde Bönen.

LUTH. & Verſio.

**Wårt dageliga Bröd giif
oß i dag.**

Mochirick Saccheeman , Hocquaés-
ſung ock Hácking hãrítt Manétto, paét-
ton ock ſheû Póon nútſko, chíſbo nætaas
ſheû,

Pages 50 and 51 from Campanius' Translation of the Lutheran Catechism, showing the fourth verse of The Lord's Prayer, in the Lenni Lenape Indian tongue and in Swedish, followed by the Campanius' explanation of the passage in Indian and in Swedish, and Luther's version in German.

ſheû, ſheû, ſuhwijvan Renáppi, mátta aéppe nirẽna chíntika, Kónna paapi: Suck nijr páhẽ, taani únnar chíntika, Kónna Hocquaésſung ock Háckingz Saccheeman, hẽritt Manétto, maranijto, Kotz nijr renáckot paéntore, ock aéppe Keene ítta, nijr tâiman nirẽna ſheû Póon.

Huru förſtår tu thetta? Swar:

Gud gifwer ock dageligit Bröd/ af blåtta nåd / dagelig dags allom menniſkiom/ vtan wår böön; Men wij bidie i thenna Böön/ thet Gud wille laga / at wij ſådant måge förſtå / och med tackſäijelſe vndfå wårt dageliga Bröd. Verſio.

Hwad är thet? Swar.

Gud gifwer wål/ vthan wår Böön/ dageligit Bröd allom menniſkiom: Men wij bidie i thenna Böön / at han wil låta oß förſtå / och med tackſäijelſe vndfå wårt dageliga Bröd. LUTH.

The supplication, "Give us this day our daily bread", is freely translated by Campanius into "Give us this day a plentiful supply of venison and corn", accommodating it to the circumstances of the Indian.

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From the same source it is learned that the diet, which discussed and decided all questions relating to practically every phase of life, was made up of the four estates (the nobility, the clergy, the burgesses and the peasantry), and thus the people were given an opportunity to take part in the government of the whole country. Therefore, the people who came to the Delaware between 1638 and 1644 "were accustomed", as Dr. Johnson says, "to partake in the administration of their local, secular and religious affairs".

When Governor Printz arrived in 1643, the colonial government was revised and systematized to accord with the "Instructions" he had received from his home government. While he was obliged to rule in the name of the Queen, the details of procedure were left entirely to Printz's discretion, though Swedish law was to be followed as closely as possible. Such liberal instructions, it might be supposed, would have invited tyrannical rule on the part of the Governor, but Dr. Johnson points out that a strong central government, "a government personified by the Governor and his Court, was the only practical and possible one", especially as the disputes and quarrels which arose before Printz's arrival seemed to indicate that such a government was needed.

All historians seem to agree that Governor Printz, upon the whole, ruled wisely, though firmly, and with proper discretion and sound judgment. Had Gustavus Adolphus lived to give more virility to his schemes of colonization in America, it is an interesting matter for speculation whether it would not have been needful to write a chapter of vastly larger Swedish achievement in America, glorious though that page be now.

Governor Printz returned to Sweden late in the Autumn of 1653, leaving the government in temporary charge of his son-in-law, Johan Papegoja.

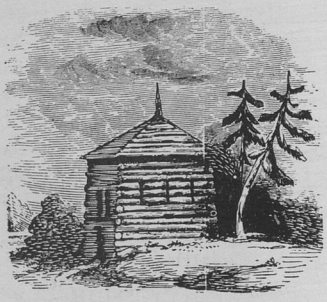
Governor John Rising, commissioned December 12, 1653, as director of New Sweden, signalized his arrival in the Delaware on the government ship *Orn* (Eagle), May, 1654, by capturing the Dutch Fort Casimir and its garrison, contrary to his definite instructions. This act suspended Dutch authority on the Delaware, but it also resulted soon in the downfall of Swedish control.

In the spring of 1655 Holland sent five well-equipped armed vessels to Governor Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam, where two more vessels were chartered. Carrying between 600 and 700 men, these

seven ships, in command of Governor Stuyvesant, left New Amsterdam, Sunday, September 4, 1655, entered Delaware Bay and captured Fort Casimir in command of Swen Schute. Fort Christina, where Governor Rising commanded in person, yielded after a bloodless siege of fourteen days. Thus was the curtain rung down on Swedish dominion in America.

Dutch sway was short-lived. Charles II of Great Britain, following the restoration, claimed all the then known North America for the English crown, and granted to his brother, James, Duke of York, the territory in the New World embracing the entire extent of the New Netherlands, including the portion of the present State of Pennsylvania in possession of the Dutch. The Duke's fleet, under Colonel Richard Nicolls, appeared in the Hudson late in August, 1664. New Amsterdam surrendered to the English, September 8, without a shot being fired.

Sir Richard Carr, who was dispatched to take over the Delaware territory, only met resistance at Fort Casimir, which was stormed and taken early in October, 1664, after the Dutch garrison had lost three killed and ten wounded. The Swedes were pleased with the change, as it resulted in the removal of many trade restrictions imposed upon them by the Dutch. From this period dates English authority on the Delaware.



Itinerary and Historical Sketch

THIS ITINERARY of a trip to old Swedish settlements and scenes of the Revolutionary War in Philadelphia and vicinity begins at the south side of City Hall, where in the year 1909 The Society of Colonial Wars placed two bronze tablets, one on the east side of the main southern portal "In Commemoration of the Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1655", and the other on the west side of that portal "In Commemoration of the Dutch Settlements on the Delaware, 1623-1664".[1] From this point mileage (total, 37.8 miles) is reckoned.

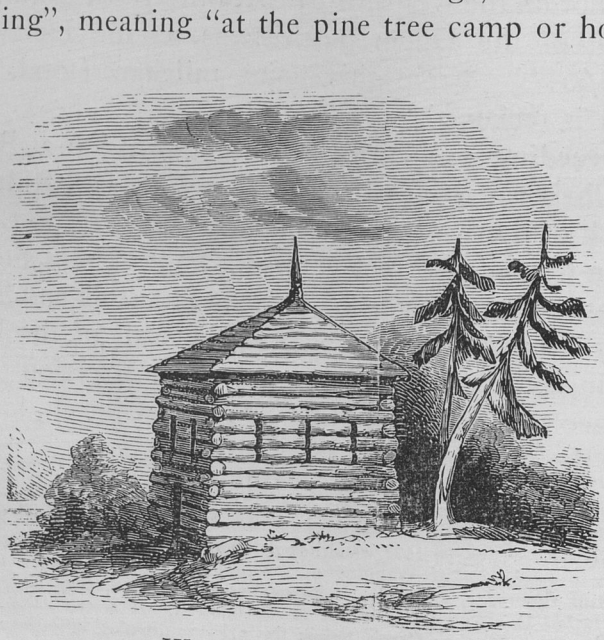
Proceeding south on Broad Street, turn left at Broad and Christian Streets (0.8 m.), passing the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library on the right. Go east on Christian Street (crossing South Front Street) to South Water Street (2.1 m.). At Christian and South Water Streets a marble slab in the wall of the brick building on the southeast corner gives direction to the entrance to Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, located about the middle of the same block.

---

[1]"The attempts to plant colonies on the Delaware proved to be failures until the Swedes, in 1638, established themselves upon its western bank, near the present site of Wilmington. Although the Dutch were the discoverers of the river, and gave it its earlier appellation, they had, to this period, failed to effect a permanent abode upon it. It is true, that on the eastern bank, at Timber Creek, below the present town of Gloucester, they erected Fort Nassau, yet this was established rather as a fortified trading-place, for the purpose of pursuing a barter with the Indians, than as the nucleus of a colony".—From the "Introduction" to "Record of Upland Court", by Edward Armstrong, Memoirs of the Historical Society of Penna., Vol. VII, (1860).

WICACO BLOCK HOUSE AND OLD GLORIA DEI

One of the earliest buildings erected within the present City of Philadelphia was Wicaco Block House, which occupied the site of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, then a shaded knoll sloping gradually to the Delaware River. "Wicaco," the name given to the neighborhood, is a corruption of the Indian word "Wickquacoingh", "Wickwa-kuwe-ing", or "Wikwa-kuw-ing", meaning "at the pine tree camp or house",



WICACO BLOCK HOUSE

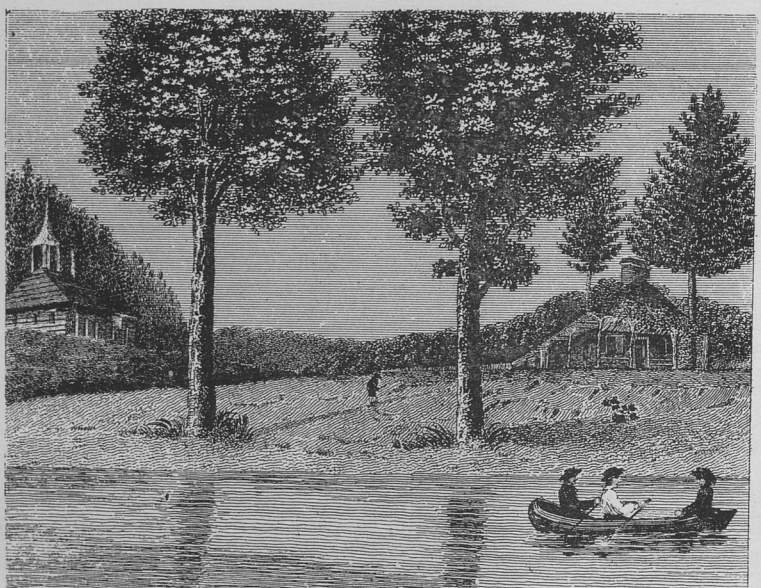
Built in 1669 on the site of the present Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. From the woodcut in the second edition of "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware" (1858), by Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay.

so called from the fact that the natives had their huts among evergreen trees.

The Wicaco tract, for which a grant was made May 5, 1664, by Alexander D'Hinoyossa, the Dutch Governor of South River, to Swen Gonderson, Swen Swenson, Oele Swenson and Andrias Swenson, comprised, according to the description in the grant, "A certain piece of land lying above Moyamensing Kill, and so stretching upward in breadth 400 rods and in length into the woods 600 rods, amounting in all to 800 acres or 400 morgen". The patent was confirmed by Governor Lovelace, May 31, 1671. The locality was known as "Wiccacoa".

In 1677 Peter Rambo applied to the Court at Upland to take up 250 acres between Wicaco and Jurian Harlsfelder's land, and, owing to the indefinite boundaries of the Swenson tract, the location of the Rambo tract resulted in litigation. Rambo's claim was disallowed March 13, 1678-9, as shown by the following record of the case in the Upland Court:

"Peter Rambo Senior Clayming by a Late grant of this Court, a Certayne Tract of Land att wicaco and oele Swensen, Swen Swensen & andries Swensen, pleading that the same Land was wthin the bounds of their Pattent, wch s^{d} difference together wth ye allegations of both partees being this day heard, Itt is by the Co^{rt} this day ordered, that sence oele, Swen & andries Swensen haue ye same Land in their pattent, wch is



OLD SWEDES' CHURCH AND SVEN SENER'S HOUSE

From a woodcut in Watson's "Annals" (1830). The "house of Sven Sener" was the homestead of the Swansons. Professor Peter Kalm, Swedish botanist, who visited this country in 1748, regarded the house as a great curiosity and wrote the following:

"The wretched old wooden building belonging to one of the sons of Sven (Sven's Sõener) is still preserved as a memorial of the once poor state of that place. Its antiquity gives it a kind of superiority over the other buildings in town—but it is ready to fall down, and in a few years to come, it will be difficult to find the place where it stood, as it was unlikely, when built, that it should in a short time become the place of one of the greatest towns in America. Such as it was, it showed how they dwelt, when stags, elk, deer, and beavers ranged in broad daylight in the future streets and public places of Philadelphia. In that house was heard the sound of the spinning-wheel before the city was ever thought of".

of old standing & that Peter Ramboos grant was but of Late; That therefore the said Swensens doe keepe ye Land and in case more land bee found wthin ye Bound of ye sd Pattent, then is sett downe, They the said Swensens to have ye P^{r}efferrence to take itt up before any others." (Records of Upland Court, Page 134.)

The Swenson title to Wicaco, comprising what is now a large part of the city of Philadelphia, was further confirmed by a survey made by Richard Noble, June 12, 1681, under instructions from the Court at Upland, the return of the survey being as follows:

"By virtue of a warrant from the court of Upland.—Layed out for Swan Swenson, Ole Swenson, Andren Swenson, inhabitance of Wicakoe, a tract of land, beeing an addition to there other land, called Wicakoe, situated and beeing on the west side of Dellaware River; beegining at a corner-marked Spanish oak, standing by the river side, at the mouth of a small runn called Coroaconocon [Pegg's Run or another small stream flowing into the Delaware near the foot of Vine Street]; from thence up by the . . . northwest 40 perches, to a corner-marked white oak; from thence west by a line of marked trees, 247 perches, to a corner-marked reed oake; and from thence s. . . . by a line of marked trees, 170 perches, to a corner-marked black oak, standing neare the old line of another tract, called Wickaco; from thence south by east by a line of marked trees, 290 perches, to a corner-

marked white oak, standing by the side of Dellaware; from thence up by sayd river, north by east, and north-north-east 210 perches, to the first mentioned Spanish oak, containing 345 acres of fast land. Surveyed the 21st of June, 1681, per Richard Noble, surveyor of Upland county.

"This was surveyed in 1681, but when ordered by the court is uncertain, and last year we found it waste, when we began to build a house. S. H."

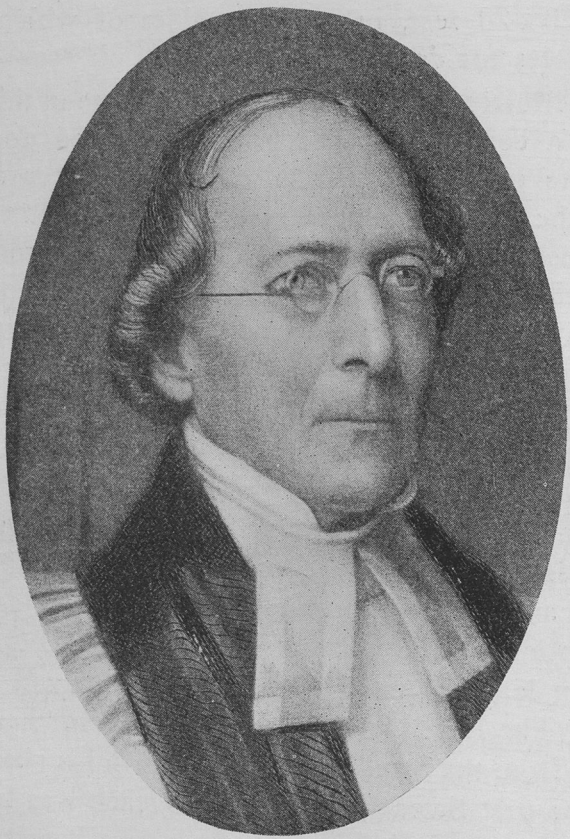
Special interest attaches to this survey, as it is probably one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, actual surveys of record of land in Philadelphia in which are given approximately definite metes and bounds, crudely described, though accurate enough, considering land values of that day. The original return of the survey, stained and partly obliterated, is in the Land Office at Harrisburg.

One of the first roads used on this tract is believed to have been "Wicaco Lane," so called on a plan of a portion of the Wicaco tract, made by Thomas Fairman, surveyor, dated July 23, 1696. Wicaco Lane, sometimes called "Lovers' Lane," afterwards became Prime Street and is now Washington Avenue. It was used by the early Swedish settlers in traveling to Wicaco Church.

The Block House was built in 1669 as "a refuge from marauding Indians and unfriendly Dutch". It has been described as a square structure of round logs,

some 20 x 20 feet, in the four sides of which were "loopholes for defense".

The illustration of Wicaco Block House in this book is not a conjectural conception, but is no doubt an accurate picture of that building. It is reproduced from the historic picture in Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay's "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware", second edition (1858). Clay's picture, however, was not original with him, but was taken from an earlier drawing of the Block House, which was probably discovered by Rev. Nicholas Collin, the last of the Swedish missionary-ministers of Gloria Dei (1786-1831). Watson, the Annalist, refers to this drawing. Dr. Collin, Dr. Clay and Watson were contemporaries, and for ten years Dr. Clay was assistant minister under Dr. Collin and had ample opportunity to secure an exact description of the Block House. From Dr. Collin, Watson learned much about the Swedes and Gloria Dei. "The Rev. Dr. Collin", says Watson, "has ascertained from the Swedish MS. records in his possession, that the first Swedes' Church at Wicaco was built on the present site in 1677, five years before Penn's colony came. It was of logs, and had loopholes in lieu of window lights, which might serve for firearms in case of need. The congregation was also accustomed to bring firearms with them to prevent surprise, but ostensibly to use for any wild game which might present in their way in coming from various places.



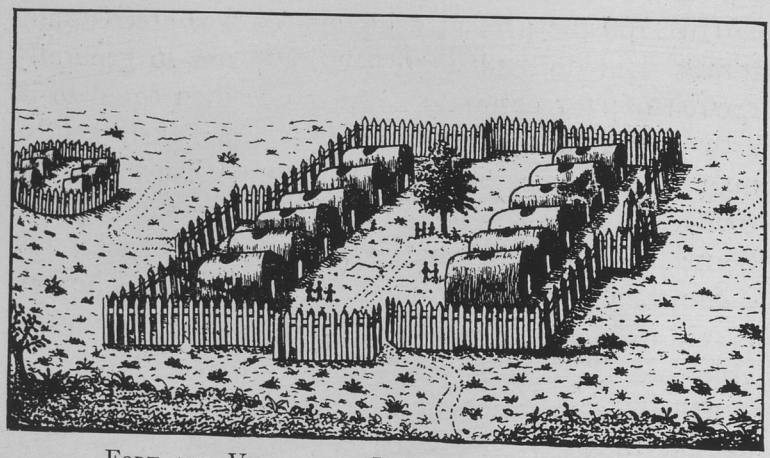
Yours &c.
J. C. Clay

"In 1700 the present brick church was erected, and it was then deemed a great edifice, and so generally spoken of; for certainly nothing was then equal to it, as a public building, in the city. An elderly gentleman informs me that he had cause to know that the Swedes' Church was built mostly by subscription. Some paid in money and some in work and materials —the then parson carried the hod himself. The bell is said to have some silver in it, and to give a disagreeable sound.

"The same gentleman informed me that he had seen a view of the first church engraved on a curiously-shaped silver box, which had come from an old Swede. It had become at last a lip-salve box".

Watson also relates the following incident relating to the first church:

"A granddaughter of Sven Schute—then bearing the name of Swanson—who lived to be 103 years old and died in 1795, said she had at one time heard an Indian woman, coming out a doctress with herbs from up Timber Creek, that the Indians in Jersey meditated an attack. The women at Sven Schute's house were then making soft soap, which they forthwith took scalding hot to the block house, with more fuel to keep it hot there—they then sounded their conchs to call in the people—as soon as the women were gathered thereby, the Indians came and began to undermine the building, when they were successfully repelled by the scalding soap and delayed until the men began to



FORT AND VILLAGE OF LENNI LENAPE INDIANS

From engraving in "Nya Swerige" by Thomas Campanius Hölm, Stockholm, 1702.

approach from a distance, and the Indians made off. After this, some of the inhabitants, fearing a repetition of the assault, moved off to Bucks County".[2]

[2]It was not unusual for friendly Lenni Lenape Indians of Bucks County to invite early white settlers to dwell among them. Tradition says that the Indian children were sociable and fond of play, and that perfect harmony between the whites and the Indians grew out of their mutual intercourse and dependence. Watson, the Annalist, mentions the incident of Amor Preston and wife, who, after their marriage near Pennsbury, Bucks County, went to Wicaco. Preston was a tailor and made frocks, trousers and moccasins of deer skins for the Swedes. When their house at Wicaco was burned, some of their former Indian acquaintances in Bucks County invited the Prestons to go over Laskeek (Buckingham Mountain), to their village called "Hollekonk". This Indian village was located in Buckingham Valley along a stream still bearing the melodious Indian name "Lahasaka". On the banks of this stream the Indians had their last encampment in the Delaware Valley. Here, in the year 1775, Isaac Still, a prominent Indian and leader of his tribe, collected the last remnants of the Lenni Lenape Indians, some forty in number, and journeyed with them westward to the Wabash, "far away", as he said, "from war and rum".—H. D. P.

It was near the Block House that William Penn is reputed to have landed when he came to Philadelphia from Chester (1682).

Because the first Swedish Church in Pennsylvania, built on Tinicum Island by Governor Printz, was so far distant from Swedish settlers higher up the Delaware River, the Court at New Castle in 1675 ordered a Swedish Church to be erected at Wicaco.[3] The

[3]Governor Andros visited the Delaware in 1675, and on the 13th and 14th of May, held a special Court at New Castle. At this Court it was ordered:

"And whereas there is no Church or place of meeting higher up the river then ye Island [Tinicum Island], for the greater ease & Convenience of the Inhabitants there, Its ordered, that the magistrates of Upland, doe cause a Church or place of meeting for that purpose to bee built at Wickakoe, the which to bee for the Inhabit.ts of Passayunck & so upwards, the sd Cort being empowered to raise a Tax for its building, & to agree upon a competent maintenance for their minister, of all which they are to give an acc.t to the next Gen.ll Co.rt & they to the Governor, for his approbacon.

"That the place for meeting at Crane Hooke . . . . . as heretofore.

"That the Church bee regulated by the Co.rt here in as orderly and decent manner as may be".

This order, which is the earliest record of the proceedings of any Court on the Delaware, was not strictly carried out, unless the fitting up of the Block House in 1677 for a church may be considered a compliance. The functions of this Court, which was intended to be held annually, were rather legislative than judicial, and the records are especially important as they contain orders which may be considered the first laws applicable in Pennsylvania territory to highways [bridges], the regulation of the manufacture and sale of liquor, and the establishment of ferries. These orders were as follows:

"That some convenient way bee made passable betweene Towne and Towne in this River. The manner of doeing it, to be ordered by ye respective Co.rt, and likewise the charge.

"A prohibicon for selling strong liquors to the Indyans by retayle or lesse than two Gallons. Penalty 5 lbs.

"Gov. Carteret will give like Order.

"No Corne or Grain to bee distilled in the River, penalty 5 lbs.

"A Ferry Boate to bee maintayned at the Falls [Trenton] on ye westside. A Horse & man to pay 2 g. A man without horse 10 st".

[From "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York", Vol. XII, pp. 526, 527.]

Block House was fitted up for that purpose in 1677, and the first sermon was preached therein on Trinity Sunday, in that year, by Rev. Jacob Fabritius, who

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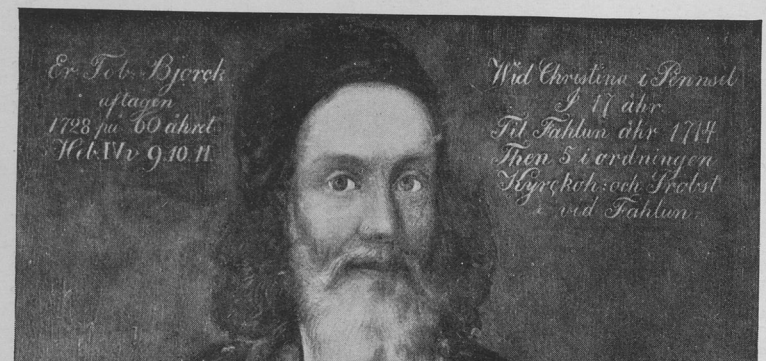
Preparation for **WAR** to defend Commerce

The Swedish Church Southwark with the building of the ***FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA.***

had been preaching for the Dutch in New York, but had been induced to settle among the Swedes here. This was the first Christian congregation established within the bounds of what later was to become the City of Philadelphia.

Fabritius officiated for fourteen years, during nine of which he was totally blind. He preached both at Wicaco and Tinicum, and his death in 1693 left those churches without a pastor for five years. Revs. Andrew Rudman, Erick Biork and Jonas Auren arrived here from Sweden in 1697, from which year is dated the regular supply of the churches here with Swedish ministers. Rudman took Fabritius' place at Wicaco, Auren went to Racoon and Penn's Neck on the other side of the river, and Biork to Fort Christina. The first work taken up by these three clergymen was the erection of new church edifices. At Fort Christina, Biork built a new church in place of the one at Tranhook, which was dedicated on Trinity Sunday, 1699.

The three clergymen named (Revs. Rudman, Biork and Auren) were sent out to New Sweden following a letter, dated May 31, 1693, written by Charles Springer for the Swedes. The letter was addressed to John Thelin, postmaster at Göttenburg, who had become interested in the Swedes on the Delaware through a person by the name of Andrew Printz, who claimed to be a nephew of Governor Johan Printz and who spent some time in New Sweden. Upon his return to Sweden, Andrew Printz spoke to Thelin about the needs of his countrymen for pastors and books in New Sweden, and Thelin wrote a letter to his "Hon. Friends and Countrymen" across the sea, dated November 16, 1692, in which he says that he had "good friends at His Majesty's court", to whom



REV. ERIC TOBIAS BIÖRK

Who came to America in 1697 with Revs. Rudman and Auren, built the new church at Christina, 1698, in lieu of the old church at Tranhook, and was its pastor from 1698 to 1714, when he returned to his home in Sweden and died there in 1740. He preached the sermon at the dedication of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church at Wicaco, 1700. From photograph of original canvas in Sweden.

he mentioned the needs of his countrymen, who in turn mentioned them to His Majesty and that he took therein "a special and particular interest". It was to John Thelin that Springer addressed his letter, in which he asked "that there might be sent unto us two Swedish ministers, who are well learned in the Holy Scriptures", and also to send them "three books of sermons, twelve Bibles, forty-two psalm-books, one hundred tracts, with two hundred catechisms, and as many primers", for which they promised "punctual payment". The Springer letter was signed by thirty persons. Thelin forwarded the letter to the Court in Stockholm, but, owing to the fact that there was but little interchange of letters between the Swedes of Europe and those of New Sweden, it was not until six years later, February, 1696, that measures were actually taken to supply the wants of the colonists. According to Campanius, Charles XI wrote on the subject to Dr. Olaus Suebilius, Archbishop of Upsala, under date of February 18, 1696. As a result of His Majesty's letter, the archbishop selected Rev. Andrew Rudman for the work in America, and Rev. Eric Biork, a native of the province of Westmanland, was also appointed. The king named Rev. Jonas Auren as the third clergyman, who was commissioned to view the country and return in a short time and make a report. Before their departure the following royal mandate was issued:

It is the gracious will of His Majesty, that the three clergymen, Andrew Rudman, Eric Biork, and Jonas Auren, chosen by the Archbishop of Upsala, for the Swedish congregations in America, shall take with them the religious books mentioned in the annexed catalogue, as a donation from the king, with the declaration of his greatest satisfaction in their prosperity, and their faithful constancy in the pure evangelical religion. Given at Stockholm, the 15th of July, 1696.

CHARLES.

The books sent were the following:

30 Bibles—10 printed by Vankis and 20 by Keiser.
6 Books of Homilies; 2 Cabinets of Treasurer; 2 of Moellers; 2 of Lutheman's.
150 Manuals.
100 Religious treatises of different kinds, viz.: 12 by Kellingius; Garden of Paradise; Atlice, etc.
100 Books of Common Prayer and Hymns.
2 Ecclesiastical Acts.
2 Church Regulations.
100 Catechisms of Archbishop Suebilius.
300 Compends of Archbishop Suebilius.
400 Primers.
500 Catechisms in the Indian Language.

At the same time that Rev. Biörk started the new church at Fort Christina, the Swedes in the Wicaco neighborhood began preparations to build a new church on the site of the Block House, which had become so delapidated that it was unfitted for church purposes. Three congregations joined in the new church movement, those at Wicaco, Tinicum and Racoon Creek. Ground was given by the family of Swen Swenson, who

owned much property there, but dissensions arose over the location of the building. Swedes residing on the Schuylkill River wanted the church erected in Pass-

WICACO CHURCH (GLORIA DEI)

Reproduction of woodcut in 1835 edition of Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay's "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware". View from Swanson Street.

yunk, where Rev. Rudman's glebe house, or parsonage, was located, while the Delaware River Swedes preferred Wicaco. One of the strong arguments used by the people at Wicaco was that they already had the burying-ground. The location was finally decided by lot.

"Having by prayer and singing invoked the blessing of God on the undertaking", says Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay, an early historian of the Swedes on the Delaware,[4] "two pieces of paper were prepared, on one of which was written *Wicaco* and on the other *Passyunk;* these were shaken in a hat, and thrown upon the ground, when upon taking one up, and opening it, the name *Wicaco* appeared. Dissension at once ceased, and all joined in a cheerful hymn of praise".

As an incident in the traditionary lore of the church, it is related that, after the site was selected, the pastor, Rev. Rudman, waited upon a noted mystic residing on Wissahickon Creek and engaged him to draw a horoscope as to a propitious time for the laying of the foundation stone, which was done in the fall of 1698. The horologium, or planisphere, the instrument used on this occasion, is preserved in the American Philosophical Society's cabinet. Tradition says Dr. Christopher Witt, a friend of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, gave it and his other scientific instruments, to the Society about 1765.

"Dr. Witt was the last surviving member of the Mystic Brotherhood of the Wissahickon and the

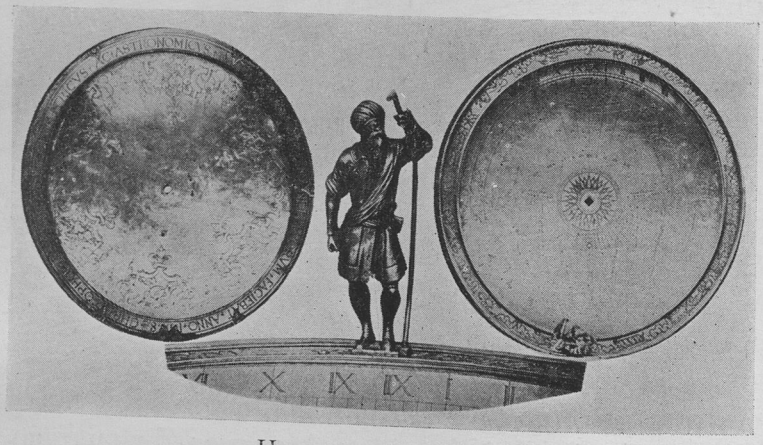
[4]Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay, rector of Gloria Dei [Old Swedes'] Church, 1831-1863, was the author of "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware". The first edition was a 16 mo. volume, printed in 1835 by J. C. Pechin, 13 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. A 12 mo. second edition, "corrected and enlarged", was published in 1858 by F. Foster, Second and Mead Streets, Philadelphia. As both these books had become very rare, a third edition, 12 mo., with an introduction by Henry S. Henschen, of Chicago, was published in that city in 1914 by The Swedish Historical Society of America.

HOROLOGIUM ACHAZ

Christophorus Schissler, Geometricus ac Astronomicus Artifex, Augustae, Vindelicorum, Faciebat, 1578. Now in the cabinet of The American Philosophical Society.

instrument came to him from Kelpius in 1708 and is supposed to have belonged to Magester Zimmerman, who formed in Germany the Order of the Wissahickon, but died before sailing, and this oracle was used in casting the horoscope of the new undertaking. Dr. Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia, thinks it was used generally for social and business affairs in early Philadelphia. Records in MS. of monks of Ephrata,

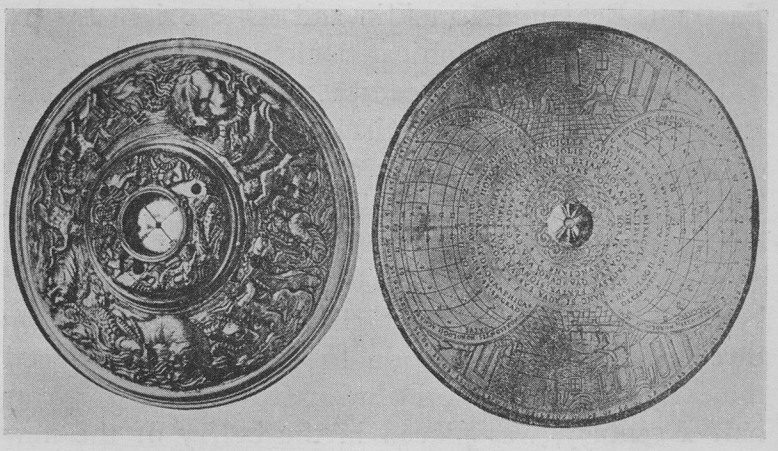
Pa., state that the pastor of Old Swedes Church, previous to laying the cornerstone, requested a noted mystic, named Seelig, residing on the Wissahickon, to cast a horoscope to find a propitious day for the commencement of the building, and that the occult Brotherhood, to which Seelig belonged, were present in a body at the laying of the foundation stone in the fall of 1698, and took part in the ceremony by intoning the Psalms and responses".—E. S. Lemmon, Philadelphia, Pa.



HOROLOGIUM ACHAZ

Reverse of Dial (Diameter one-fourth of original). Face of Dial. Figure upon the Rim (Size, one-third of original).

Dr. Sachse, in a paper read before the American Philosophical Society, February 1, 1895, says: "Among the scientific apparatus, models and philo-



HOROLOGIUM ACHAZ

Base with Compass. Engraved Base Plate (Size about one-third of original).

sophical instruments preserved in the cabinets of this Society, there have been conspicuously displayed two brass plates finely wrought, engraved, chased and gilded, without, however, bearing any label explanatory of their former use or import. As a matter of fact they are parts of a unique instrument, the equal of which is not to be found in any museum or scientific collection in the world. . . . . The instrument was known by mystics and philosophers of old as an 'HOROLOGIUM ACHAZ', or Dial of Achaz". Dr. Sachse further says that all facts go to substantiate the old tradition as to the actual donor of this Horologium, Dr. Witt having been a close friend of John

Bartram, Benjamin Franklin and other originators of the American Philosophical Society.[5]

The new church was dedicated June 2, 1700,[6] but, it appears, it was not entirely completed until two or three years later. Some of the material used was brought from the church at Tinicum, and it was built by the same carpenters and bricklayers who had erected the new church at Fort Christina. The old bell at Tinicum Church, which was brought over from Sweden in the ship *Fama* in 1644 and had summoned the early settlers on the Delaware to worship for over half a century, was placed in the belfry of the new Wicaco Church.[7] The bell was recast in 1806, but

[5]The horologium in the Philosophical Society cabinet has attached to it a label with this inscription: "637. Horologium Achaz, or Dial of Achaz, [explaining the meaning of the XXXVIII Chapter of Isaiah]. Made by Christophorus Schissler, of Augsburg, 1578. Presented by Chr. Witt".

Dr. Sachse refers to a peculiarity of this instrument, which in the hands of the Astrologus or Magnus of the Sixteenth Century, "was capable, at the will of the operator", as Dr. Sachse points out, "of apparently reversing the laws of nature. Thus if the basin was filled with water or any translucent liquid, the time marked was advanced or retarded as many degrees as equal the angle of refraction, thereby repeating the miracle of Isaiah". Achaz, who was the eleventh king of Judah, about the year 771 B. C. after a visit to Damascus where he probably got the idea, set up the dial which is mentioned in the miraculous cure of his son, King Hezekiah, thirteen years after the death of Achaz. Hezekiah, having received from the Prophet Isaiah a message of death, by prayer had his life lengthened fifteen years. Referring to the 38th chapter of Isaiah, 8th verse, we find the following: "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahaz, ten degrees backward. So the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down". This was to be the sign from the Lord that he would prolong Hezekiah's life and deliver his city out of the hand of the king of Assyria.

[6]In all histories of the church this date is given as "the first Sunday after Trinity, July 2, 1700", which is palpably an error.

[7]Rev. Israel Acrelius [1758] says: "It is reported that, ... she [Armegot Printz, wife of Johan Papegoja and daughter of Governor

retains the original tongue, which has performed its service for 282 years, making it an outstanding church relic of America in the matter of age. It bears this inscription, the correctness of which was verified January 22, 1911, by Thomas Bleyler, for many years vestryman and accounting warden of this church:

> CAST FOR THE SWEDISH CHURCH IN PHILADA STILED GLORIA DEI G. HEDDERLY FECIT 1806 PARTLY FROM THE OLD BELL DATED 1643: I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMONS ALL.

Printz] sold along with her farm the church which was built upon it, as also the bell, to a Hollander. However that may be they had to buy their bell back again by two days' reaping in harvest time after Madame Armegot had gone away. The church was used without hindrance until 1700. Perhaps the bell was not excepted in the bill of sale, although the following obligation was given:

"Laus Deo, May 24, 1673.

"I, the undersigned, Armegot Printz, acknowledge to have transferred to the congregation of the adherents of the Augsburg Confession in this place, the bell that has been on Tennakong, that they may do therewith what pleases them, and promise to keep them from all claims that are made. Before the undersigned witnesses. Given as above.

"Armegot Printz".

"His mark
P. K.
Peter Koch

His mark
X
Jonas Nilsson"

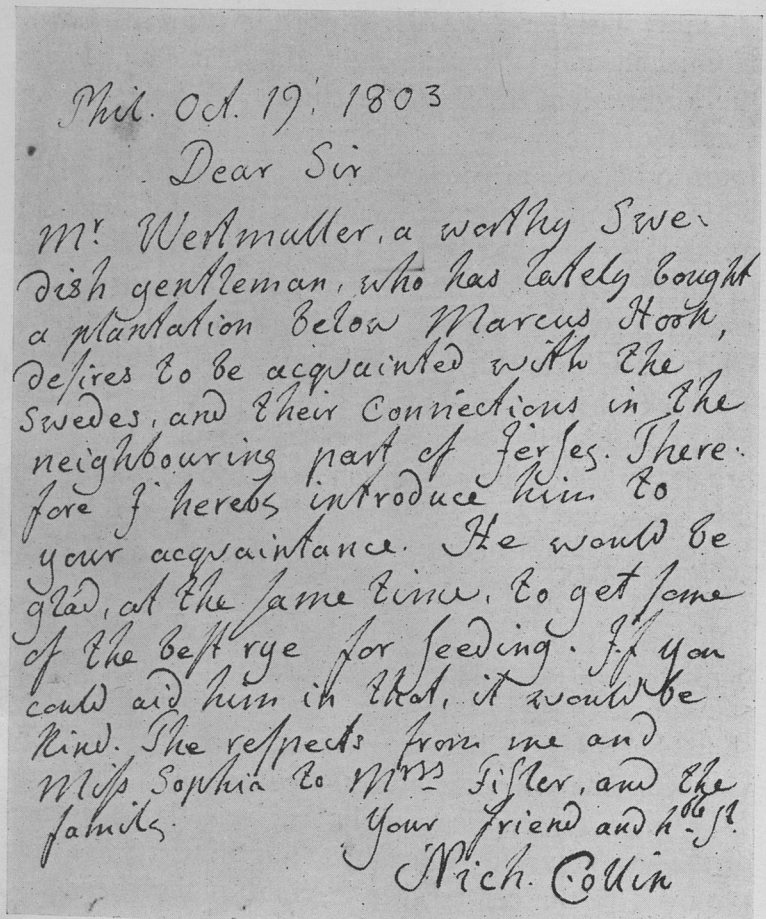
In explanation of Acrelius' note it may be said that Armegot Printz, who remained here to settle up the affairs of her father, Governor Printz, after he had gone back to Sweden, sold Tinicum Island to De la Grange, a Hollander, in 1662. Included in the sale was the church and the bell. As one-half the purchase price for the Island had not been paid, due to the death of the buyer, Armegot Printz recovered possession of it after some litigation. Then the church people recovered the bell, as Acrelius states, by paying two days' reaping for it and receiving the obligation quoted above.

From a Drawing by Rev.d H.J. Morton. On Stone by A. Newsam Lehman & Duval Lith.rs Phil.a
N. Collin D. D.

On November 24, 1703, while the church was still unfinished and lacked the side projections and tower, the ordination of Dominie Justus Falkner, devout Pietist of Germany and hermit on the Wissahickon, later to become missionary on the Hudson, took place. This ordination, attended with the most solemn ceremonies, is described by Dr. Julius F. Sachse, historian of the event, as "the most noteworthy religious service ever held within the sacred walls of the old Lutheran Church, Gloria Dei, at Wicacoa in Philadelphia". This was the first regular ordination of a clergyman in Pennsylvania, if not in the western world. The small organ played at the ordination is said to have been the first organ used in a Protestant church in America.

Rev. Rudman filled the pulpit at Wicaco until 1701, when he resigned and started for his home over seas. Upon reaching New York he heard of a Dutch charge on the Hudson without a pastor, and he decided to remain there. He returned later to Philadelphia and shortly afterwards became minister in charge of Christ Church, where he officiated until his death, September 17, 1708. His remains were buried beneath the chancel of Wicaco Church. The tablet from his tomb has been removed to the centre aisle in front of the chancel.

Rev. Nicholas Collin, of Upsala, who was appointed to Wicaco in 1786 and died in 1831, was, as it is stated on his memorial tablet in the church, "the last of a long line of missionaries, sent by the Mother Church in Sweden". The Swedish language being no longer



Phil. Oct. 19. 1803

Dear Sir

Mr. Wertmuller, a worthy Swedish gentleman, who has lately bought a plantation below Marcus Hook, desires to be acquainted with the Swedes, and their connections in the neighbouring part of Jerseys. Therefore I hereby introduce him to your acquaintance. He would be glad, at the same time, to get some of the best rye for seeding. If you could aid him in that, it would be kind. The respects from me and Miss Sophia to Mrs. Fisler, and the family.

Your friend and h. sv.

Mich. Collin

Letter of Dr. Nicholas Collin to Captain Felix Fisler, Rapapo, New Jersey, introducing Wertmüller, the Swedish artist; slightly reduced from original in the author's collection and now published for the first time.

Photograph by Wallace, 1909

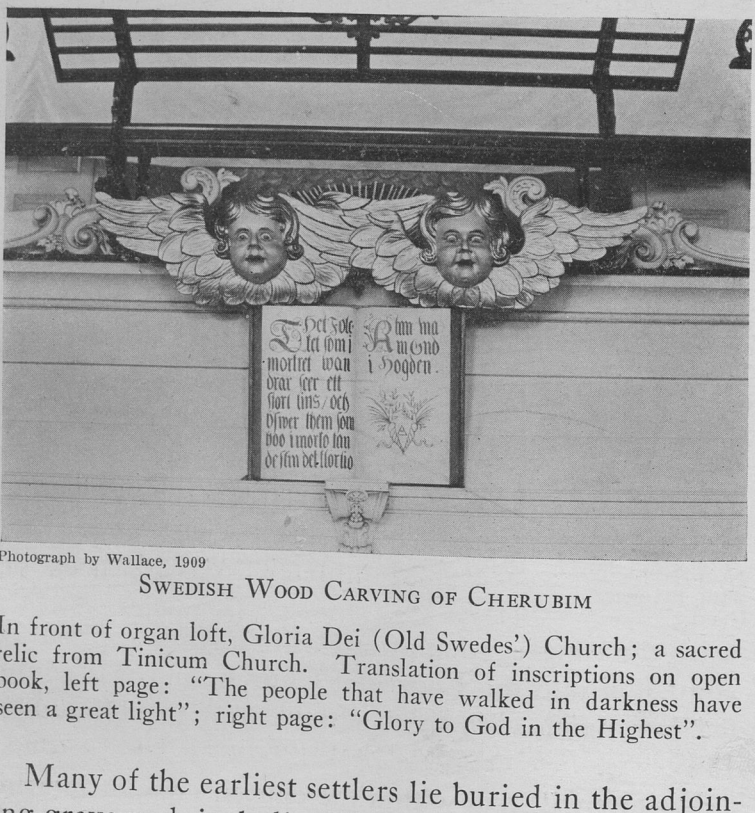
INTERIOR OF GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH

Showing chancel, with Göttenburg baptismal font, brought from Tinicum Church (1646), on right, and memorial tablets on left wall and in aisle.

used, the congregation after Collin's death applied for admission into the Episcopal Church, and was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese in 1845.

Visitors will find within the church's quaint interior many sacred relics of the old Swedish religious life on the Delaware, two of which are especially notable: the baptismal font, known as "the Göttenburg font of 1650", brought up from the church at Tinicum, and the

Swedish wood-carving of cherubs and the open book, said to have adorned the interior of Tinicum Church, and which now is affixed to the front of the organ loft.



Photograph by Wallace, 1909

SWEDISH WOOD CARVING OF CHERUBIM

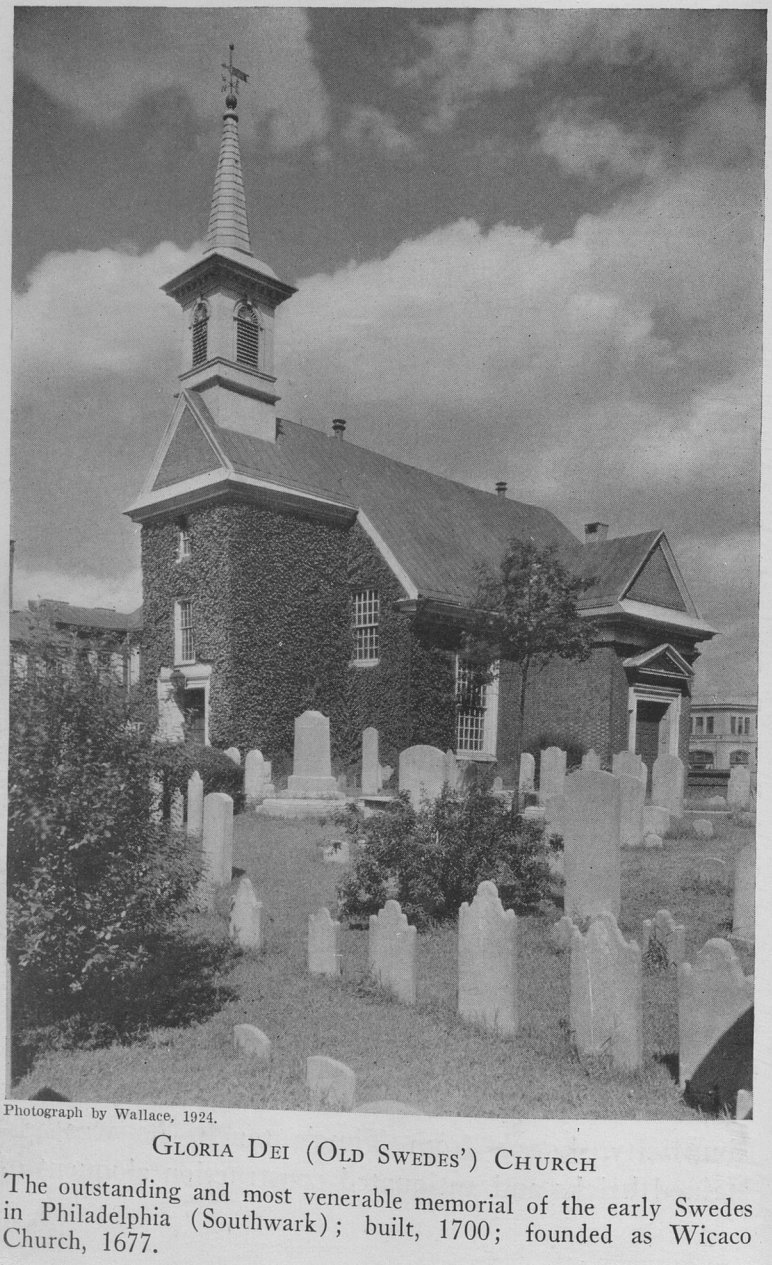
In front of organ loft, Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church; a sacred relic from Tinicum Church. Translation of inscriptions on open book, left page: "The people that have walked in darkness have seen a great light"; right page: "Glory to God in the Highest".

Many of the earliest settlers lie buried in the adjoining graveyard, including Swen Swenson, who gave the ground to the Church. Jonas Nilsson, a soldier under Printz and friend of his daughter, Armegot Printz, who died 1693, was buried near the church entrance.

A number of the tombstones are without legible inscriptions. The oldest legible stone is that of Peter Sandel, 1708, and Andreas Sandel, 1711, infant sons of Rev. Andrew Sandel, the minister who superseded Andrew Rudman in 1702. The oldest dated stone of an adult is that to the memory of Matthias Keen, 1714. Mr. Keen was a member of the Assembly in 1713, being the only descendant of an early Swedish settler on the Delaware at that time associated with the government of Pennsylvania. He was a vestryman of Gloria Dei parish at the time the church was erected in 1700 and three years later was appointed chairman of the building committee, in which capacity he recommended the addition of the two wings or porches, still standing, used as a vestibule and sacristy. Alexander Wilson, "author of American ornithology", is buried here, where, as he said, "the birds might sing over my grave". Here is also buried George Ord, of Swedish ancestry, who completed Wilson's book on birds.

* * *

Within the sound of distant traffic and industrial tumult of a great city, Gloria Dei, sequestered amidst the peace of old buildings and an ancient graveyard, stands like an architectural gem transplanted from the Seventeenth Century, chaste in its simplicity, hoary from Time's touch, its weather-stained bricks and antiquated construction eloquent of



Photograph by Wallace, 1924.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH

The outstanding and most venerable memorial of the early Swedes in Philadelphia (Southwark); built, 1700; founded as Wicaco Church, 1677.

a bygone age. Beautifully does Longfellow revive in "Evangeline" the ancient charm of those days:

> "Then, as she mounted the stairs to the corridors, cooled by the east-wind,
> Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from the belfry of Christ Church,
> While, intermingled with these, across the meadows were wafted
> Sounds of psalms, that were sung by the Swedes in their church at Wicaco".

* * *

Leaving this church, Philadelphia's most cherished landmark of its pious founders, and passing south on Water Street to Washington Avenue (2.2 m.), turn left on Washington Avenue one block and then turn right on Delaware Avenue (2.3 m.). Continue straightaway on Delaware Avenue, noting as you pass along the great commercial and industrial development now going on in the old Southwark section of the city. At Oregon Avenue (3.9 m.), turn right and proceed on Oregon Avenue to Broad Street (5.4 m.). Cross Broad Street and turn obliquely left into Moyamensing Avenue, observing the Sesqui-Centennial Administration Building on the left. Cross the tracks of the Greenwich Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad (6 m.), and turn left into Penrose Ferry Road, or Rope Ferry Road (6.2 m.).

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

TWO SWEDISH BRICK HOUSES

On plantation of Captain Lasse Cock, Passyunk. It was "Att ye house of Capt. Lasse Cock", either at one or other of these two houses or at an earlier one on this plantation, that the first Indian deed to William Penn, dated July 15, 1682, for the southern half of Bucks County, was obtained by William Markham, Deputy Governor, before Penn's arrival.

OLD DISTRICT OF PASSYUNK

On the right (6.3 m.) stand two ancient brick houses and stone barn, part of a thousand acre tract in Passyunk, which was owned by Captain Lasse Cock, Penn's and Markham's official interpreter and agent in dealing with the Indians, title to which was confirmed to

him by patent of Governor Richard Nicolls in 1667, though Cock probably owned it by Swedish title long before that date.

Photograph by Wallace, 1926.

LASSE COCK PLANTATION, PASSYUNK

General view of two houses and stone barn on plantation of 1000 acres confirmed to Captain Lasse Cock by Governor Richard Nicolls in 1667.

OLD POWDER MAGAZINE

Next turn right into Magazine Lane (6.4 m.), formerly the old Beggartown Road, and observe on the left (7.1 m.) the picturesque old powder magazine, a low building, with massive stone buttresses, fast falling into decay.

For greater security in storing powder and military stores in Philadelphia, a movement was started as early as 1724 for the erection of powder houses and magazines. The magazine located at Twenty-third and

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

OLD POWDER MAGAZINE

On Powers' (later Magazine) Lane built by the State in 1808, to take place of magazine at Walnut and Ashton Streets. Abandoned, 1874.

Walnut Streets was objected to by surrounding property owners, and by order of a commission it was removed in 1808 to its present location on Power's Lane, which then became known as Magazine Lane. It was built by the State "for about $5000", was probably used in the War of 1812, and was abandoned by virtue of the Act of Assembly of April 29, 1874.

THE SWEDISH GLEBE HOUSE

After crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad freight tracks (7.2 m.), the Schuylkill River Road (7.4 m.) is reached. Here turn left and follow the same south.

We are now on the top of a very noticeable bluff-like elevation, extending for two or three miles along the river. Known in early times as "Passyunk Bank", and so marked on the Scull and Heap map of 1750, this high ground has since become far-famed as Point Breeze. Near the bend in the road we come to the Shetzline House on the left (7.5 m.), which was the old Swedish Glebe House, or parsonage, in Passyunk.

This house is over two hundred years old and within that time has undergone very little change. However, it was not built until nearly sixty years after the Swedes came to the Delaware.

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

SWEDISH GLEBE HOUSE, 1698

On Schuylkill River Road, in Passyunk, in recent years known as "Shetzline House".

Eighty acres of land were bought in 1695 for 60£ from Andrew Bankson, and in the same year sixteen additional acres were purchased from Lawrence Cock, described in the old deed as "A certain piece of land at Passyunk at the point called Mallbores point, beginning at an old stump formerly marked, from thence north . . . to a small black oak, thence south . . . from thence by an old line of marked trees to the bank at Schuylkill to a black oak", etc., etc. The original house, in all likelihood, was built immediately after the purchase. It was burned in 1717, rebuilt at once on the same lines, and continued to be the parsonage until 1727, when a parsonage was secured nearer Wicaco Church. The first clergyman to occupy the parsonage was probably Rev. Andreas Rudman.

After passing the Glebe House, observe the gradual descent of "Passyunk Bank" until it merges into the lowlands, and at the bend in the road turn left into Gallows Lane, which leads back to Penrose Ferry Road (8.2 m.), where turn right and proceed to Penrose Ferry Bridge over the Schuylkill River (8.8 m.).

DUTCH FORT BEVERSREEDE

Before crossing the bridge, pause here and observe carefully the Schuylkill River, with its low shore lines, as the lay of the land will figure in the discussion of the location of Fort Beversreede, which probably stood somewhere between Penrose Ferry Bridge and Pass-

yunk Bank, about a mile up the eastern shore, a distinct and striking feature in the topography of Passyunk.

Perhaps the first building erected in Passyunk, and the only Dutch stronghold of any importance in the vicinity of Tinicum Island, was Fort Beversreede: Bever (beaver) + reede (road, path), hence, "the road of the beaver". The fort was built in the spring of 1648 by Andries Hudde, who had been appointed as commissary of the Dutch Fort Nassau on South (Delaware) River, near the mouth of Little Timber Creek, in the present Gloucester County, New Jersey. Beversreede was located in Passyunk on a tract of land known as "Armenverius", on the east side of the Schuylkill River, about thirty feet from the river on a bend in the stream and probably some distance above the Swedish Fort Nya Korshölm. The Armenverius tract, an indefinite tract defined by Dr. Amandus Johnson as "on and around the Schuylkill", had been purchased fifteen years before (1633) "from the right owners and Indian chiefs" by Arendt Corsson, a former Dutch commissary, who maintained a trading house there. This circumstance has led some writers into the error of fixing the date 1633 as the year of the erection of Fort Beversreede.

Soon after his appointment as commissary, Hudde discovered that Fort Nassau, built in 1623, was useless as a means of preventing the Swedes from monopoliz-

ing the beaver trade. It was to recover control of this trade that Beversreede was built. Reports of the decadence of Dutch interests on the Delaware River had reached Director Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam, and he sent Hudde over to remedy conditions.

The erection of Fort Beversreede aroused violent opposition from Governor Printz and the Swedes, who threw obstacles in its way. Printz sent a messenger to demand that work cease. The message was ignored, and then, to stop building operations, the Swedes cut down and removed all timber trees in the neighborhood, and twice they destroyed the palisades surrounding the fort, but despite this opposition the fort was finally completed. As a last obstruction, while Commissary Hudde was absent in New York in August or September of the same year (1648), Governor Printz caused a stockade, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide, to be built directly in front of the fort and between it and the river, so that "the gable of their house was only twelve feet from the gate of our fort", as Hudde complained. "The vessels that come to anchor under the fort", it was claimed, "could discover said fort with difficulty", because the Swedes' stockade almost completely obscured the view.

The Dutch could muster only six able-bodied men as a garrison, a force too weak to defend their honor and alleged rights, and therefore it is believed the fort, contrary to the expectations of the Dutch, did not

play a very important part in controlling the beaver trade. Later history of Fort Beversreede is quite meagre, but there is reason to believe that it had no military importance after about 1651, though probably it was used for some years thereafter as a trading post.

It is difficult today to fix the precise site of the fort, which is in doubt, no two authorities agreeing on the exact place. On the map of New Sweden (1638-1655) by Dr. Gregory B. Keen—perhaps the best map for that period—published in "Narrative and Critical History of America", edited by Justin Winsor, Vol. IV, (1884), Fort Beversreede is placed on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, a short distance above Fort Nya Korshölm (on the opposite side of the river) and above the present Penrose Ferry bridge. On the detailed map by Dr. Amandus Johnson, published in his exhaustive work, "Swedish Settlements on the Delaware", (1911), the location is placed somewhat farther up the river and on higher ground. Dr. Johnson does not designate a specific site, but in a footnote (Vol. 1, p. 420), refers the reader "for the history and location of Fort Beversreede" to an article on the fort by Colonel John P. Nicholson in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* (Vol. XV, pp. 252-3). Colonel Nicholson fixes a general location "on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, in the old Indian district of Passyunk, and within the limits of the present First Ward of Philadelphia, Pa.", but says nothing more definite, except

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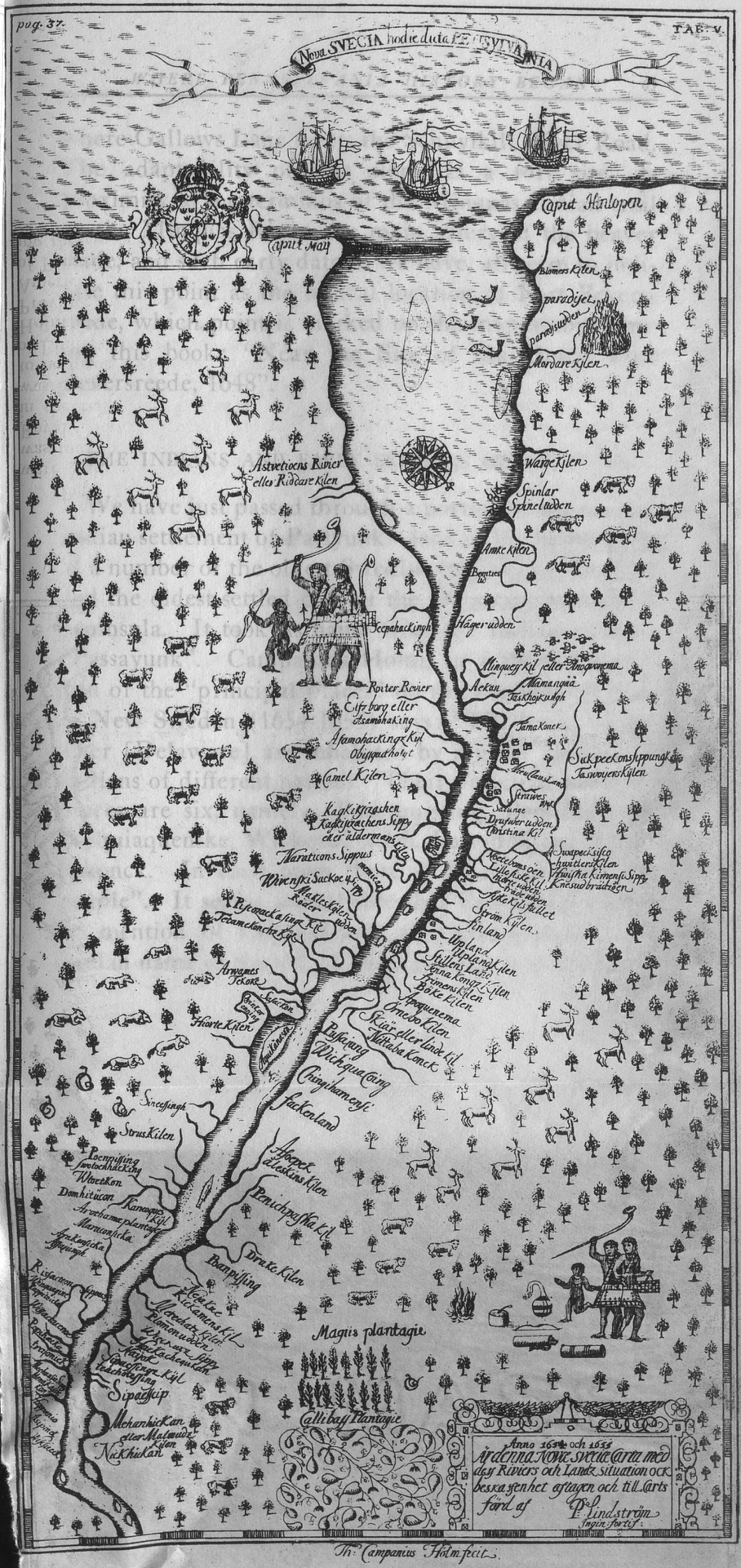
that Hudde built the fort on a tract of land known as "Armenverius". The Philadelphia "Founder's Week" Committee on Historic Sites, in October, 1908, in selecting the site on which to place a temporary marker, went still farther up the river to Passyunk Avenue.

In discussing the location of Fort Beversreede, Dr. George Smith, in his "History of Delaware County" (1862), says: "As permission for its erection was obtained from the Passyunk Indians, the site of this fort must have been at some point on the east bank of the Schuylkill, now in the first ward of the city of Philadelphia, and within the limits of the former township of Passyunk". In a footnote on this subject Dr. Smith says: "The east bank of the Schuylkill has a bold shore half a mile above Penrose Ferry bridge, which continues some distance, and is the only suitable locality for a fort or trading post within the limits of Passyunk". But Dr. Smith, after making this statement, nevertheless, on his "Map of the Early Settlements" accompanying his history, locates the fort a mile and a half above the bridge. From all available evidence at hand, it would seem that the location designated by Dr. Keen on his map is likely the correct one.

In all probability, the site of Fort Beversreede was at a point where the lowlands on the east bank of the Schuylkill River rise to "Passyunk Bank", and near



Peter Lindeström's Map of New Sweden, 1654-1655

Peter Lindeström, Swedish engineer and earliest cartographer of the Delaware Valley, made the first map of Delaware Bay and River, 1654-1655. It was four yards in length and two in breadth, and was hung on the walls of the Royal Council Chamber in the Palace at Stockholm, Sweden, in the year 1696, in the reign of King Charles XI. This map was destroyed when the palace was burned, May 7, 1697, but fortunately before the fire the King had caused to be made a reduced copy twenty-seven inches in length. From this reduction of Lindeström's map, now in the Royal Archives, Stockholm, Thomas Campanius Holm made a further reduced copy for his book, "A Short Description of the Province of New Sweden, Now Called, by the English, Pennsylvania, in America," published in Stockholm, 1702 (in Swedish). The Historical Society of Pennsylvania possesses an original copy of this book, and from the map appearing therein was made the above fac-simile.—Henry D. Paxson [1926].

where Gallows Lane meets the Schuylkill River Road. The adaptability of this slope as a fort site, its proximity to the terminus of the Minquas Indian trail on the Minquas River, the main artery of the beaver trade, and such early data as we have, all seem to indicate this point as the logical location of Fort Beversreede, which point is marked on the map accompanying this book: "Near the Site of the Dutch Fort Beversreede, 1648".

THE INDIANS AND EARLY SETTLERS OF PASSYUNK

We have just passed through a portion of the ancient Indian settlement of Passyunk—land of the homesteads of a number of the oldest Swedish families in America and the oldest-settled part of the Delaware-Schuylkill peninsula. It took its name from the Indian sachem, "Passayunk". Campanius Holm, in a short description of the "principal places" on the Lindeström map of New Sweden (1654-1655) says: "The banks of the river [Delaware] are inhabited by a great number of Indians of different nations. Their principal towns or places are six, namely: Poactquissing, Pemickpacka, Wequiaquenske, Wickquakonich, Passyunk and Nittabakonck. In each town there is a sachem over the people". It seems remarkable that Campanius makes no mention of Coaquannock or Qweqwewakee, the Indian name of the site of Philadelphia, nor of Shack-

LENNI LENAPE INDIAN FAMILY

Reproduced from drawing made by Peter Lindeström (1654-1655) for his "Geographia Americae".

amaxon, where the famous elm tree stood, under which later, according to tradition, William Penn held a treaty with the Indians—possibly not for the sale of lands, as positive documentary proof of the same is lacking, but rather one for renewal of bonds of amity and good will—a tradition which many cherish as "preserving the spirit of the interview and Penn's high purpose".

Six of the ten sachems who attended the great Indian council at Printzhof, June 17, 1654, were from the Indian settlement in Passyunk. The names of the ten chiefs were: "From Passajung, Ahopamen and his brother Quirocus, Peminacka, Speck, Weymotto, and Juncker; from Nittabakonck, Mattawirarcka and Shalitzi; from Sepassing, Winangene and Naaman". After the ancient league of friendship between the Swedes and the Indians had been renewed and the Indians were "treated with wine and brandy", as Campanius says, "the Indians then advised us to settle some Swedes at Passyunk, where lived a great number of Indians, that they might be watched and punished if they did any mischief". Thus, it seems, that prior to 1654 there were no Swedes in Passyunk, neither is it apparent that the Swedes accepted the urgent invitation of the treaty Indians to dwell among them.

It is interesting in this connection to note that after the Dutch in 1655 gained supremacy on the Delaware and Schuylkill, there seems to have been a considerable

A Susquehanna Iroquois

Reproduced from John Smith's map of Virginia in the author's collection; made in 1612.

shifting around, voluntary and involuntary, of the original Swedish settlers. The Dutch insisted upon several of the larger Swedish landowners removing to Passyunk and abandoning the rich and cultivated farms farther down the river. This the Swedes naturally were reluctant to do, though various attempts were made to coerce them into taking this step, as is shown by the old Dutch records at Albany, N. Y. As early as 1657 it was proposed to build a village in Passyunk. William Beekman, appointed Dutch commissary and vice director for South River in 1658, says in a letter to the Director General and Council in New Amsterdam, dated April 6, 1660, that just as he was ready "to seal this letter, arrived here the commissaries of the Swedish nation to solicit me to ask you to allow them to remain in their present possessions till they should have harvested their corn. I understood that they intended to unite then in a village on Perslajongh [Passyunk], that they meanwhile would give satisfaction to the savages for the land. I answered, it was not permitted to purchase land from savages except with the consent of your honour. They replied, they could now obtain it for a trifle. I told them I must await your orders".

In another letter, of April 28, 1660, Beekman, continuing the same subject, says: "I commanded them [Swedish commissaries] to inquire and deliver a list of families who intended to make a settlement at Pass-

yunk, to consider, before any trouble was taken, or expense made for its purchase; if they would constitute a handsome village, especially as the greater part are very poor, and at the same time very unsteady; and further, it is thought, many of them would prefer going to Maryland rather than change their place here, but recommend waiting patiently awhile".

Appealing for the last time on this subject Beekman says in a letter, dated May 25, 1660: "Van Dyck says the community wish me to solicit your honor to remain in their present residences, which petition was delivered by Peter Koch, Peter Andrieson and Hans Moensen. They said there was not sufficient land obtained at Passayung for the pasture of their creatures, and ardently wished would not to remove. If compelled to go, 'then we will go or depart to a spot where we may live in peace'. Sir, their whole plan is to obtain delay, and have no intention to obey their orders, unquestionably a great proof of disrespect; on which I wrote to Van Dyck on 21st instant, and received his answer next day. I requested him to write to your honor that he would delay the execution of the point a little, when he might converse with the principal individuals, and then inform me of their intentions, which on their part I knew were mere excuses".

It appears that the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam allowed the matter of "deportation" to die a natural death, and as English supremacy was estab-

lished on the Delaware four years later (1664), the project was never revived.

The original owner of Passyunk was Swen Schute, who early writers, including Watson, the Annalist, claim was the father of the three Swedish brothers, Sven, Oele and Andrias Swenson (or Swanson), but it has been since ascertained that Watson and others were in error, and that the father of the three Swensons was Swen Gonderson, who received his patent for 800 acres in Wicaco from the Dutch Governor Alexander D'Hinoyossa, May 5, 1664. Schute was at one time owner of practically all Passyunk, Moyamensing and Southwark. He had performed some service which won the favor of Queen Christina, and for which she reciprocated by making him a grant of Passyunk and other land. The original of this grant is in the Royal Archives at Stockholm and a copy is in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Stockholm, August 20, 1653.

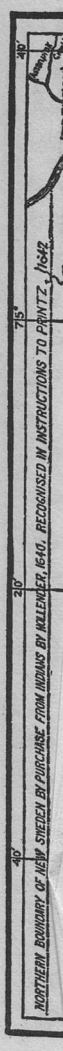
We Christina [&c.] make known that by grace and favor, and in consideration of the good and important services which have been rendered to us and to the crown of Sweden, by our faithful subject the brave and courageous Lieutenant Swen Schute; and further, because he has promised so long as he shall live and his strength will permit him, he will remain faithful to us and the crown of Sweden; we give and grant by virtue of these letters patent, to himself, his wife, and to his heirs, a tract of country in New Sweden, viz.: Mockorkulteykyl, as far as the river, together with a small island belonging thereto, viz., the island of Karinge and Kinsessing, comprehending also Passum-

ing, [Passyunk] with all the commodities and other accessaries which being thereto, to possess forever as an inviolable property. According to which let all whom it may concern regulate themselves, offering to the said Swen Schute, his wife and heirs, neither obstacle or hindrance of any kind whatsoever, now or hereafter. In faith of which, [&c., &c.]. Given as above.

CHRISTINA.

N. Tungle.

At the present time it is difficult to locate the boundaries of this tract, but in general terms it may be said to have included the region south of Pegg's Run or Willow Street between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill and a considerable portion of southern West Philadelphia. The mere fact of this grant to Swen Schute does not mean that he was the original settler on that vast tract, as he was preceded by a few other Swedes and Dutch. The grant included the tract which Arent Corssen claimed he had bought from the Indians in 1633. The authorities of those days did not seem to be very particular in specifying the lines of grants, and as the balance of sway between the Swedes and Dutch was at least twice transferred from one to the other, property limits were quite uncertain and titles very much confused. They frequently were subjects of action in court, one of the most celebrated cases being a suit of ejectment brought as early as 1677 by the Swansons against Peter Rambo, referred to elsewhere under the head of "Wicaco".



NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW SWEDEN BY PURCHASE FROM INDIANS BY HOLLENDER, 1640. RECOGNISED IN INSTRUCTIONS TO PRINTZ, 1642
NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW SWEDEN BY PURCHASE FROM INDIANS BY MINUIT, 1638
NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW SWEDEN BY PURCHASE FROM INDIANS BY PRINTZ, 1643
NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW SWEDEN BY PURCHASE FROM INDIANS BY HOLLENDER, 1641. RECOGNISED IN INSTRUCTIONS TO PRINTZ, 1642.
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW SWEDEN BY PURCHASE FROM INDIANS BY MINUIT, 1638
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW SWEDEN ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS TO PRINTZ, 1642
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF NEW SWEDEN BY PURCHASE FROM INDIANS BY HOLLENDER, 1641. RECOGNISED IN INSTRUCTIONS TO PRINTZ, 1642
(PENNSYLVANIA)
(MARYLAND)
DELAWARE
NEW SWEDEN
SOUTH RIVER
NEW SWEDEN RIVER
(PHILADELPHIA)
(TRENTON)
(BURLINGTON)
(CAMDEN)
Falls of Asinpinck
Sanckhickan
Menahannonck Island
Sipassingsland
Hackagzockan
Kikkiments (Neshaminy) Creek
Poaquessingh (Pennypack) Creek
Penickpacka (Poquessing) Creek
Rophakezki
Assiunqh
Marachomicka
Rancoques (Rancocas) Creek
Poenpissingh
Struts (Pensauken) Creek
Sinsessingh
Sassaëkon
Little Timber Creek
Dutch Fort Nassau 1623-1651
Tekoke
Arwames
Kanokanick Creek
Memiraka
Mantes (Manitua) Creek
Rode Udden (Red Bank)
Tinicum Island
Fort Nya Gothenburg 1643-1651
Fort Nya Korsholm 1643-1651
Fort Christina 1638-1655
Printzhof
Printzdorp
Naamans Creek
Rödders (Red Clay) Creek
Kwiskakimens
Fiskes Creek
Hoop Hackingh
Fort Christina 1638-1655
(WILMINGTON)
Swaen Creek
Fritters (White Clay) Creek
Christina
Kalkhuk Schunse
Tranhuk Udden
Stranhuk Udden
Elbes Creek
Sickpeckens Sippunck
Minquas-Tasswakes
Chinaessing
Dutch Fort Casimir 1651
Tamakonck Sandhook
Fort Trefaldighet 1654
Asamo Hackingh or Varkens (Salem) Creek
Obissquasoit
(SALEM)
Fort Nya Elfsborg 1643-1651 (Elsinborough Point)
Korten Revier
Kent Tenakonck or Aldermans (Swedesborough)
(Oldmans) Creek
Narraticon (Raccoon) Creek
Assunticon or Riddare (Maurice) River
Alloways Creek
Cohansey Creek
(BRIDGETON)
Sepa Hackingh
Minques, or Apoquenems (Appoquinimink) Creek
Hägen Udden
Bombiens Udden
(Black Bird Creek)
Cross Creek
Appoquinimink
Apple (Dutch) Creek
Spinnes Udden
Little Duck Creek
(Little Creek)
(DOVER)
(St. Jones Creek)
Mordare (Murderkill) Creek
Paradis Udden
Swedes First Plantations 1638
(Swedes First Plantations 1638)
(Mispillion Creek)
(Cedar Creek)
(Prime Hook Creek)
Swaanendael or Colony of Godyn and Blommaert, Dutch Fort 1631 (Lewes)
Cape La Warre Islands
Cornelius or Hinlopen (Henlopen)
Horn of Plenty
(Lewes Creek)
(Egg Island)
NIEUW PORT-MAY
DELAWARE, SOUTH, GODYN'S
OR NEW SWEDEN BAY
SWAANENDAEL
LAND OF GODYN
AND BLOMMAERT
1631
Cape May
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CHRISTINA MED GUDS NADE SVERIGES GÖTES OCH VENDES DROTTNING
A.D. 1633-A.D. 1654
MAP OF
NEW SWEDEN
1638-1655
BY GREGORY B. KEEN.
Scale in English Statute Miles
1 2 3 4 5 10 15
40'
20'
75'

The Swen Schute tract was repatented to the heirs in 1664, when it was designated as containing 800 acres stretching north of Moyamensing Kill, showing that much of the original grant from Queen Christina in the intervening eleven years must have been sold or lost to Schute in various ways. The title to the tract termed Passyunk containing about 1000 acres, was confirmed by Governor Nicolls in 1667 to the Ashmans, Carmans, and others. This patent is recorded in the Surveyor General's office in New York and the boundaries mentioned are the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers on the south and west, Rambo's plantation on the north, and the Mobbeer land on the east. "Mobbeer" probably means Moyamensing. Robert Ashman, mentioned in the grant, is thought to have been the first settler in Passyunk. In the map made by Surveyor Holme for William Penn (London, 1687), settlers shown as holding land in Passyunk are the Cocks, Jones, Lacocks and Procheros.

The Cocks were early and very large landowners, not only in this locality, but in Kingsessing and Shackamaxon. The name Lawrence or Lasse Cock appears frequently in the early records. He was a son of Peter Larrson Cock, who obtained a patent for Province Island in 1669 from the English authorities in New York. He was a magistrate in 1658 and collector of customs for the Dutch colony in 1664 at the time the Duke of York took possession under the terms of his

royal grant from the English crown. The family was among the first to acknowledge the authority of William Penn, and Lasse, Mountz, Eric and Peter, Jr., applied for naturalization October 7, 1682. Lasse in 1678 sold 300 acres of land in Shackamaxon. Peter Larrson Cock on May 3, 1671, received a grant for 1000 acres from Governor Lovelace, and 300 acres of this grant, called "Shakamaxon", he turned over to his eldest son, Lasse, who on March 30, 1676, conveyed this property by deed to Elizabeth Kinsey, daughter of John Kinsey, of Hertfordshire, England, and subsequently the wife of Thomas Fairman. The property is described in the deed as lying on the west side of the Delaware River "at the Towne or Neighborhood known by the name of 'Sackamexing' ".

Peter Larrson Cock, who was a native of Kipha, Sweden (which name "Kipha" was subsequently given by Cock to a portion of his estate in Passyunk), was born in 1611 and came to New Sweden on the ship *Charitas* in 1641, and at first after his arrival was employed on the Swedish South Company's Schuylkill plantation as a tobacco planter. He appears as a freeman in March, 1648, a title indicating land ownership, his right to vote, burgess rights and political liberty.

Peter Cock was at least twice the victim of the iron hand with which Governor Printz ruled while he was the head of the government of New Sweden. Printz's arbitrary judgments caused so much dissatisfaction in

INDIAN DEER HUNTING

From John Smith's Travels in Virginia, Leyden Edition of 1707, in author's library.

the colony that a statement of grievances and petition for redress, signed by Swen Gonderson, Olif Stille, Peter Cock and others, was sent to Governor Printz. This greatly aroused his wrath and one of the petitioners, Anders Jonsson, was executed. This was the only execution which took place in New Sweden. There is also a story to the effect that a Swede named Knut Persson left a gun with Peter Cock, with a request that he sell it to the Indians. Persson soon thereafter died. The gun was afterward found in the

possession of an Indian, and, although Cock protested it was stolen from his premises, he was sentenced to work three months for the Company "on his board".

The Rambo family is one of the oldest Swedish families in America, antedating even the Cocks. Peter Rambo is believed to have come over with Minuit in 1638 and later made his way up into the vicinity of Passyunk. He became a prominent figure in the province, was a magistrate in 1658 and a justice under the English government in 1675. Rambo plantations are marked on the first map of Pennsylvania under William Penn, made in London in the spring of 1681, an original copy of which map fell into the possession of the author in November, 1923, and was a new item in the early cartography of Pennsylvania, hitherto overlooked by students and writers of Pennsylvania history. On this map the plantation of "Gunner Ambo" is located above "Shakamakse" (Shackamaxon), and on the "Skook Kil" (Schuylkill) is marked the "Peter Ambos" tract. Several of the Rambo plantations are also marked on Holme's map (London, 1687).

Adults bearing the name Rambo when William Penn came were Gunner, Andreas, Johan, and others. It is believed that the site of the original Rambo homestead was at Rambo's Rock, a short distance below Gray's Ferry on the Schuylkill River, and their tract appears to have originally embraced land from above

Gray's Ferry to the Penrose Ferry Road. Later the Rambos settled farther up the Schuylkill, and the name still later became prominent in Philadelphia and Montgomery County. Otto, Ole and Lasse Rambo were owners of large tracts. Two hundred acres of land above Tacaminik Creek were granted to Pelle Rambo in 1677. The name Rambo appears in the records as early as 1659. The Dalbos were also an old Swedish family.

A number of names of old Swedish land-owners are still found on "A Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent by N. Scull and G. Heap", (1750), a copy of which is in possession of the author. On this map the Rambo tract is located on the Schuylkill just above a point marked "Passyunk Bank", high land on the second sharp bend above the mouth of the river. Following the Rambo tract in succession down the river the names of Cadwallader, Morris, Lord, Cox, Penrose and Dannis appear on the map as land-owners while in the southern portions of Passyunk and Moyamensing appear a number of small streams—Jones' Creek, Speaks' Creek, Mats Hay Creek, Little Creek, Sipchon Creek, Rogue Creek, Tiny Creek, Ship Brook, Hollander Creek, Shakhamin Creek, Dam Creek, Three Creek, Hay Creek—all names of the past, the original streams entirely blotted out, mostly by sewers laid in their beds. The author's copy of the Scull and Heap map bears the autograph of Miers

Fisher, of Philadelphia, and he was its original owner. Of Miers Fisher, John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, in 1774 wrote as follows in his diary:

"Dined with Mr. Miers Fisher, a young Quaker, and a lawyer. We saw his library, which is clever. But this plain Friend and his plain though pretty wife, with her Thees and Thous, had provided us the most costly entertainment: ducks, ham, chickens, pig, tarts, creams, custards, jellies, fools, trifles, floating islands, beer, porter, punch, wine, and a long &c. We had a large collection of lawyers at the table", etc. Lorenzo Sabine, in his "Loyalists of the American Revolution", adds the following comment to the diary entry: "In the rapidity of events, Mr. Fisher was left behind; and in 1777 he was apprehended and confined at Philadelphia, and finally ordered, with other loyalists of that city, to Virginia. He was distinguished in his profession, an eloquent advocate, and a lover of science. He died at Philadelphia in 1819, aged seventy-one".

Passyunk Road has the dignity of being the oldest thoroughfare in Philadelphia, is mentioned by that name as early as 1660, and it is still "Passyunk Avenue". Passyunk passed into history in 1854. At a meeting of the General Assembly of that year a bill was passed, February 2, providing that the city of Philadelphia, as limited by the charter of 1789, should be enlarged by taking in all the territory comprised

within the county of Philadelphia, which, of course, included the township of Passyunk, and official use of the old name thereafter ceased.

NYA KORSHOLM, OR FORT MANAYUNK

After crossing Penrose Ferry bridge, on the right along the river bank (9 m.), near the bridge, is the site of the old Swedish Fort Nya Korsholm, or Fort Manayunk (1647-1653). All traces of the old fort have long since been obliterated. It was erected by Governor Printz soon after his arrival in 1643, and was designed to hold for the Swedes as against the Dutch the trade of the Minquas Indians on the Susquehanna River. The only description we have of it is that by the Rev. John Campanius in the writings of his grandson, as follows:

"Manayunk, or Schuylkill. This was a handsome little fort, built of logs filled up with sand and stone, and surrounded with palisades cut very sharp at the top. It was at the distance of four German miles east of Christina. It was mounted with great guns as well as the other forts. Those forts were all situated on the water side".

This fort was intended to control, not the Schuylkill River, but one of the branches of the Minquas Creek by which the Indian beaver trade reached the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. Commissary Andreas

Hudde, who had been sent by Governor Kieft to the Delaware as his agent to keep watch on Governor Printz, mentions the fort and its surroundings as follows in his report sent November 1, 1645, to New Amsterdam:

"In regard to this Schuylkill, these are lands purchased and possessed by the Company. He [Governor Printz] employed the Company's carpenter, and constructed there a fort on a very convenient spot on the island near the borders of the kill, which is from the west side secured by another creek, and from the south, southeast and east side with valley lands. It lays about the distance of a gunshot in the kill. On the south side of this kill, on the same island, beautiful corn is raised. This fort cannot in any manner whatever, obtain any control on the river, but it has the command over the whole creek; while this kill or creek is the only remaining avenue for trade with the Minquas, and without this trade the river is of little value.

"At a little distance from this fort was a creek to the farthest distant wood, which place is named Kingsessing by the savages, which was before a certain and invariable resort for trade with the Minquas, but which is now opposed by the Swedes, having there built a strong house. About a half a mile further in the woods Governor Printz constructed a mill [Old

Swedes' Mill] on a kill which runs into the sea [Delaware River] not far to the south of Matinnekonk, and on this kill a strong building just by the path which leads to the Minquas; and this place is called by the savages Kakarikonk, so that no access to the Minquas is left open; and he, too, controls nearly all the trade with the savages on the river, as the greatest part of them go a hunting in that neighborhood, which they are not able to do without passing his residence".

In his article on "New Sweden" in Justin Winsor's book, "Narrative and Critical History of America", Dr. Gregory B. Keen says that Fort Nya Korshölm was doubtless the structure called by Campanius "Manaijung, Skörkilen". Dr. Keen adds: "Campanius, to be sure, mentions 'Korshölm' as a distinct fort, but he does so in terms which show that he is citing Lindeström, who speaks of it as a territory granted to Sven Schute, embracing 'Passajungh, Kingsessingh, Mockerhuttingh, and the land on both sides of the Schuylkÿll to the river' Delaware, and makes no reference to 'Fort Skörkil'. The statements with regard to the latter were probably drawn from the manuscripts of his grandfather. It did not occur to him, I suppose, that the places might be identical. 'Gripsholm' is the name incorrectly given for 'Korshölm' by N. J. Visscher and later Dutch cartographers".

FORT MIFFLIN.

FROM A MAP PREPARED BY CAPTAIN JOHN MONTRESSOR, SIR WILLIAM HOWE'S CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

DETOUR TO FORT MIFFLIN

On the left side of the road, opposite the site of the old fort, was located Penrose Ferry Inn, burned a few years ago. Here three roads converge; take the centre one to Fort Mifflin (9.1 m.). At the fort turn left on short plank road at the sign: "U. S. Engineer Dept. Fort Mifflin, Army Reservation", (10.4 m.), and proceed to the entrance. The fort is located in the southern corner of the Fortieth Ward of Philadelphia.

It is a matter of regret that this fort, the scene of one of the most thrilling and courageous incidents in the annals of the Revolution, should be so little known to the American people. It is a fairly well preserved and maintained relic of grim war, as it has been repaired from time to time, though it retains much of its original military quaintness of design.

The first Fort Mifflin was little more than a hastily thrown up earthworks, built in 1776 on Mud Island, then surrounded by water, with a deep back channel, but now firmly united with the mainland. It was called Mud Fort, and had ramparts, timber abattis, stockades and block houses, and mounted twenty-five cannon. The fort was built by Colonel Montressor, chief British army engineer in America prior to and during the Revolution. It is an interesting coincidence that he built the fort which he was afterwards instrumental in destroying. It was projected as early as 1762 under British Colonial administration as a defense for Philadelphia, but it was not until 1771 that General

Photograph by F. H. Shelton, 1921

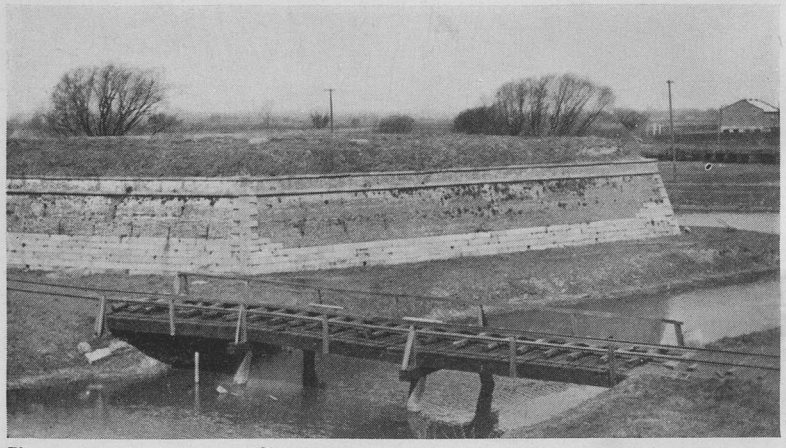
FORT MIFFLIN, FROM THE WATER TOWER

Showing present stone masonry fortification, built 1798, on Mud Island, in place of "Mud Fort" of the Revolution.

Gage, commander of the British forces in America, with headquarters at Boston, sent Colonel (then Captain) Montressor down to Philadelphia to make plans for the fort, which were completed in 1772. The work dragged along until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when it was still unfinished. In 1776 and 1777 the Committee of Safety, in conjunction with Congress, hurriedly completed the work.

In 1777, following the reverse of Washington's army at Brandywine, September 11, the British believed they would have an unobstructed path into Philadelphia and the country beyond. Their army entered the city on September 26, but, being dependent upon their ships for military supplies, the troops

became marooned in the city until the fleet under Admiral Richard Howe could move up the river to the city front. Mud Fort on the Pennsylvania side and the fort at Red Bank on the Jersey side opposed the passage of the fleet. Count Dunop, sent by General Howe, October 22, to reduce Red Bank, was killed and his Hessians were repulsed with slaughter in a sanguinary fight.



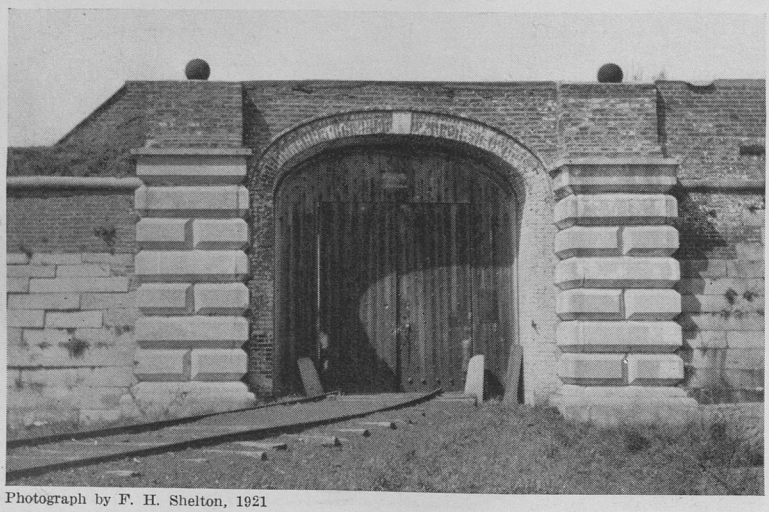
Photograph by F. H. Shelton, 1921

DUNGEON BASTION AND MOAT, FORT MIFFLIN

It was Mud Fort's task to oppose the fleet's passage "to the last ditch", and nobly did the handful of Connecticut and Rhode Island troops composing its garrison respond to General Washington's appeal:

> "The post with which you are now entrusted is of the utmost importance to America and demands every exertion of which you are capable for its security and defense".

To reduce the fort, the British, between October 12 and November 11, erected five batteries on Province Island, 400 yards away. They put 250 guns in action—ten to one against the equipment of the little Mud Fort. Yet such was the staunch resistance of the band of Continentals that they held out from November 10 to



Photograph by F. H. Shelton, 1921

ENTRANCE GATE (INTERIOR VIEW), FORT MIFFLIN

November 16 under an almost incessant rain of shot from the British guns. The original garrison of 300 Connecticut men was so reduced in numbers that 286 Rhode Islanders under Major Simeon Thayer were sent to relieve them. At last, when the earthworks were literally riddled with cannon balls, every gun dismounted, every resource exhausted and the enemy's

ships were so close in the back channel that hand grenades were hurled from their mast-tops into the fort, the remnant of gallant defenders, leaving their flag flying, were withdrawn by Major Thayer in the night in boats to the opposite side of the river at Red Bank. In the siege the British lost their finest war frigate, *Augusta,* and it had taken their warships seven weeks since the battle of Brandywine to pass.

The delay frustrated whatever plans the British officers had formed and forced them to establish the army in winter quarters in Philadelphia. In no important engagement of the Revolution was the percentage of casualties so high as that at "the cursed little mud fort", as Lord Cornwallis called it. Washington afterwards said: "Its defense will ever reflect the

Photograph by F. H. Sheiton, 1921

COMMANDANT'S HEADQUARTERS, FORT MIFFLIN, 1798

highest honor upon the officers and men in the garrison".

"In truth", says A. W. Crawford in his account of the conflict, "the resistance of Fort Mifflin is one of the glorious and bright spots of the Revolution to look back

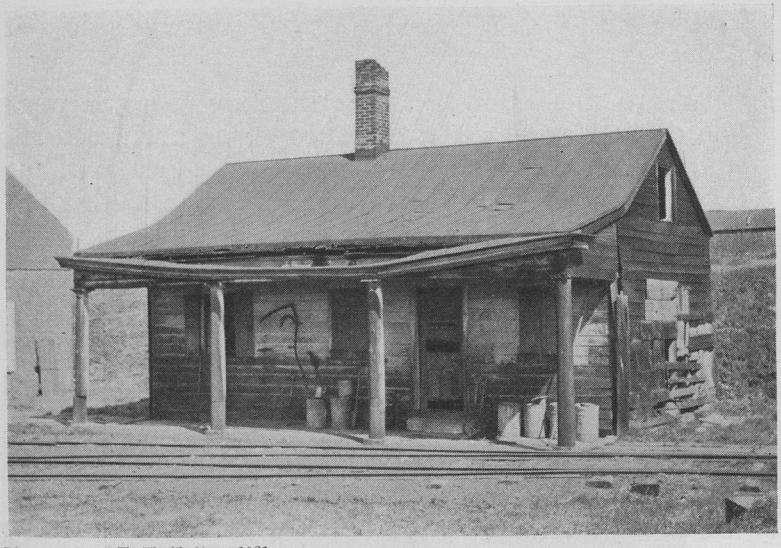
Photograph by F. H. Shelton, 1921

MEN'S BARRACKS, FORT MIFFLIN, 1798

With officers' quarters on the left and parade ground in front.

upon, comparable with Bunker Hill or any other of the brilliant and notable conflicts of that war, and it is all too little known and too little appreciated by the present generation".

The Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1793 appropriated $5000 for the purpose of reconstructing the fort. A battery is said to have been erected on the island by Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, who laid out the original plan for the City of Washington, D. C.



Photograph by F. H. Shelton, 1921

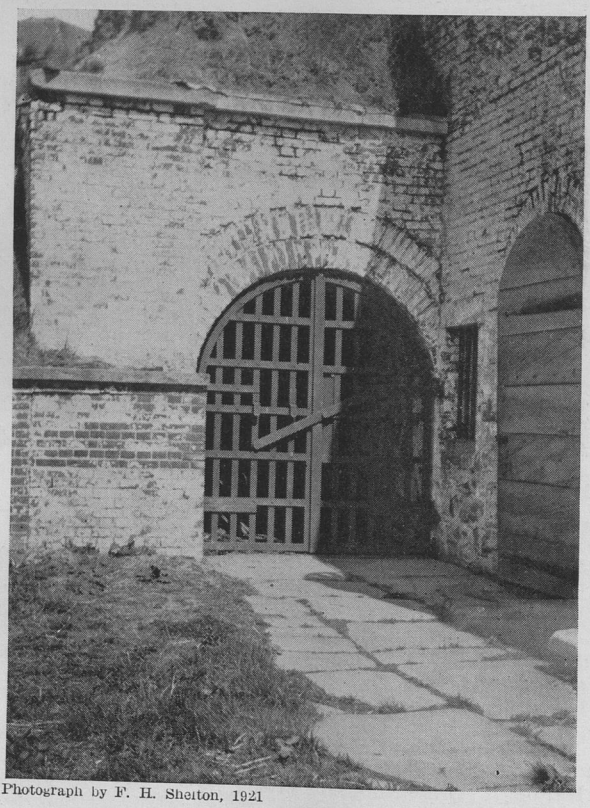
OLD GUARD HOUSE, FORT MIFFLIN, 1798

In 1795 the Federal Government ceded the property to the State of Pennsylvania, and henceforth it bore the name of Fort Mifflin in honor of Governor Mifflin. The fort was rebuilt in stone in 1798 by Colonel Louis de Tousard, a skilled French military engineer, who had been on Lafayette's staff. No commemorative tablet adorns the fort.[8] Carl A. Ziegler, architect,

[8]At the invitation of the late Frederick H. Shelton, The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia held a meeting on April 18, 1921, at Fort Mifflin. Mr. Shelton made an historical address on the fort, at the close of which a discussion took place as to the best way to memorialize the fort. As a result of this discussion David Milne, president of the Society, appointed a special committee, comprising Henry D. Paxson, chairman; Frederick H. Shelton, Harold E. Gillingham, Andrew Wright Crawford and David S. B. Chew, to consider ways and means of memorializing Fort Mifflin. A report of this committee will be found in the Appendix.

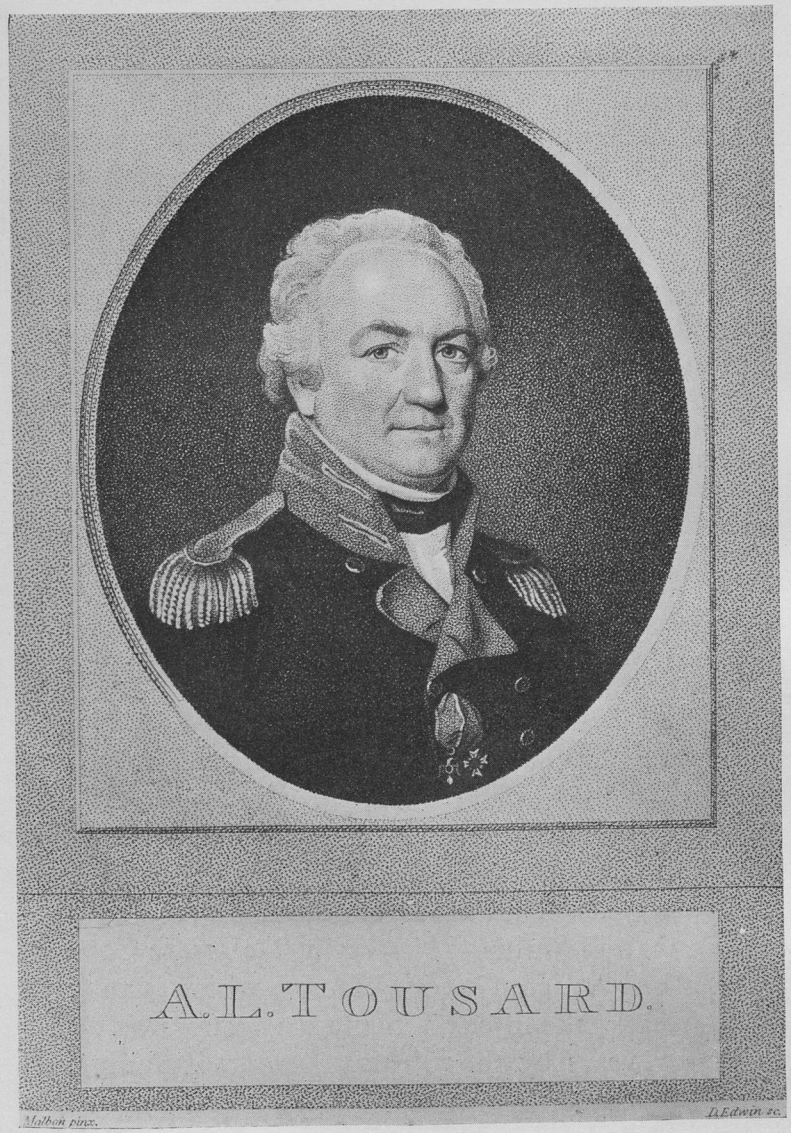
writing in *The American Architect* for January 22, 1922, says:

"Were this interesting fortification situated near one of the larger cities of Europe, no architectural student would think of visiting that city without including it in his itinerary, but, although it lies only about six miles from the centre of the City of Phila-



Photograph by F. H. Shelton, 1921

DUNGEON GATE, FORT MIFFLIN, 1798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delphia, it is seldom visited by anyone and is practically unknown to the professors.

"Fort Mifflin is not only a very interesting example of early fortification work, but from the comprehensive group of buildings within the walls one can, with very little exercise of the imagination, picture a very interesting phase of the early life of the city.

"It is unusual to find so large a group of early buildings in practically their original condition and with their original surroundings; but, situated as they are, surrounded by the moat and wall and locked in by the heavy gates, those buildings have been undisturbed by the march of progress, and to the student of art they still convey the realization that America did at one time possess an art sense that was adequately expressed in its architecture".

CANNON BALL HOUSE

Returning by the same road to Penrose Ferry Road (12.5 m.), turn left on Penrose Ferry Road and run about a mile. On the left side of the road is the Cannon Ball House (13.3 m.), one of the important Revolutionary War landmarks still standing in Philadelphia and now owned by the city. The house, a brick structure, is about 400 feet from the road.

On a map in Smith's "History of Delaware County", it is marked "Adam Guyer's House", which is an error. It was really the Bleakly homestead, and was owned for many years by the Bleakly family, including the period during the Revolution. On Faden's map of the City of Philadelphia (1777) it is recorded as "Blakeley

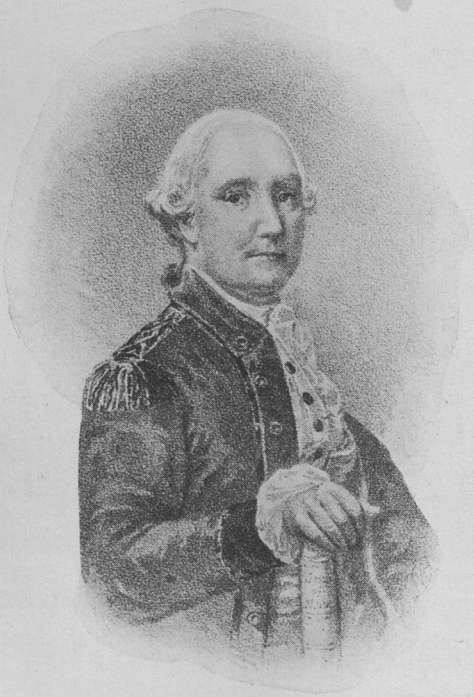
Photograph by Wallace, 1923

CANNON BALL HOUSE (BLEAKLY HOMESTEAD)

Pierced November 11, 1777, by a shot from an American gun at Fort Mifflin. White spot in brick wall shows where ball came out of front facing road.

House" (note the different spelling), and in the journal of Captain John Montressor, Chief Engineer of the British Army in the operations against Fort Mifflin, it is called "Bleakly's House". An old cemetery, located many years in the rear of the house, contained tombstones of the Bleakly family.

In the endeavor to silence Fort Mifflin the British found it necessary to erect land batteries, which were



John Montresor
Ch. Engineer

Photograph by Wallace, 1923

CANNON BALL HOUSE (REAR VIEW)

Facing Fort Mifflin, showing place in wall beneath eaves (to left of angle of the two wings) where shot entered. British erected a battery between this house and Fort Mifflin, November 11, 1777.

equipped with guns from their fleet. One of these batteries was planted (probably October 10, 1777) on a dyke in the meadow in the rear of Bleakly's House. These various batteries were all completed by November 10, when the British opened on Fort Mifflin with all their guns, the firing up to that time having been more or less desultory. On November 10 Captain Montressor says in his diary: "Today we began fortifying Bleakly's house". The next day he makes this

record: "One Corporal and two Sergeants wounded at Bleakly's House, it being in the line of fire".

It is quite likely that it was on this day (November 11) that a ball from Fort Mifflin struck Bleakly's House, the incident giving it the name "Cannon Ball House". The ball entered under the eaves on the side next to Fort Mifflin and passed out the front wall facing the road about six feet above ground. The bricks used in repairing the hole have been painted white, making the mark plainly visible from the road. Recent investigations have exploded the popular tradition that the damage was caused by a shot from a British gun.

A trace of the redoubt is still visible in the meadow in the rear of the house. There was much fighting around this battery on October 12, when it was captured by about 150 Americans from the fort, but a detachment of Hessians soon retook it, together with the 50 British officers and men which the Americans had taken prisoners. A few hours later the Americans, with a larger force, made a second attempt to take the battery, but failed. A week after the Americans abandoned Fort Mifflin the British demolished the battery (November 23).

ANDREAS BOON HOUSE

Now proceed to the road junction (13.4 m.), turn sharply right and follow the trolley track to Barney Owen's Suffolk Park (13.9 m.) on the right, where the

brick hotel is still standing. The old Suffolk Driving Park was a short distance farther ahead on the left side of the road. After crossing the abandoned trolley tracks, turn slightly left into Tinicum Road (14.1 m.), and proceed to the New Boon's Dam Public School building (erected in 1900) (14.2 m.), on the left side of the road. Across the road, nearly opposite the school building, stood the Andreas Boon house, a very old Swedish log structure, enlarged and weather-boarded in 1869 and torn down in 1918. The tract of land on which it stood was known as Minquas, Newesingh or Boon's Island, separated by Bow Creek from Tinicum Island. The house is believed to have been built by the Boons long before 1688, the land on which it stood having been "patented to Andreas Swanson Boon, 6 mo. 25, 1688".

Proceeding through the modern town of Elmwood, past the entrance to Hog Island (15.5 m.), bear to the left and pass over Bow Creek, the dividing line between Philadelphia and Delaware Counties (15.6 m.). Bow Creek was once the highway by which the Swedes paddled their canoes to Tinicum Church.

Now entering the upper end of Tinicum Island, we pass the office entrance to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's plant (18.1 m.), turn left and cross the Chester Branch of the Reading Rail-

way, and then turn right at the old farm house (18.2 m.) on the Westinghouse property.

Passing through Essington (18.8 m.), on the left can be seen a group of brick buildings, the old Quarantine Station of Philadelphia, named the Lazaretto.

Photograph by Bradford, 1908

SWEDISH LOG HOUSE

Having characteristics of log houses of Sweden, and probably built by a Swede between 1643 and 1653 on a tract of land on the west bank of Darby Creek, about 450 yards above Clifton Station, in what is now the township of Upper Darby, Delaware County. The house is still standing and was in good condition and occupied when the author visited it in the spring of 1926.

GOVERNOR PRINTZ'S SETTLEMENT WHERE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY BEGAN

Continuing on Tinicum Road, pass Rosedale Inn and turn left into the entrance to the grounds of the Corinthian Yacht Club (19 m.). We have now reached the portion of Tinicum Island upon which Governor Printz set foot to found the first white man's settlement in Pennsylvania (1643).

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB HOUSE (FRONT VIEW)

Tinicum Church was located to the left (eastward); burial ground was near church on what in now part of club lawn. Fort Göttenburg is believed to have been on river shore, 200 yards west of club house.

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

SITE OF PRINTZHOF, PRINTZ'S MANSION

Seat of government of New Sweden for ten years, 1643-1653. (Now flower bed in front of Tinicum Inn, adjoining Corinthian Yacht Club property.)

On the left is Rosedale Inn, now Tinicum Inn, in front of which stood Printzhof, or Printz Hall, the home, palatial for those days, of Governor Printz, and the seat of Swedish authority while he was Governor. This was the first capitol within the bounds of Pennsylvania. The site of the Hall is now a flower garden in front of the Inn.

Printz Hall, in all likelihood, was built (1643) of

hewn logs of white cedar, which then probably grew on Tinicum Island. It was two stories high and so arranged that it could be defended in case of attack. The lumber for the interior was brought here on the ship *Fama.* Ovens and two or more fire-places were built of bricks brought from Sweden. Small foreign-made bricks, pale yellow in color, have been found in the vicinity.[9] The several rooms in the house were lighted with glass windows, also brought from Sweden, and as one writer says, "it was not devoid of comfort, we may even say of luxury". It had a library of 200 volumes, copper, tin and other household utensils and was well furnished and stocked with the best provisions. There were orchards, a pleasure house and a storage house, which must have been built quite close to the mansion.

Governor Printz built a small sailing vessel, possibly a "ketch", then quite popular in Sweden, which was the first yacht sailed on the Delaware River.

[9]One of the very few bricks found on Printz Hall site is in possession of the author and is shown in the picture. The gift of the brick was followed later by a letter from the donor, in which he says:

July 1, 1916.

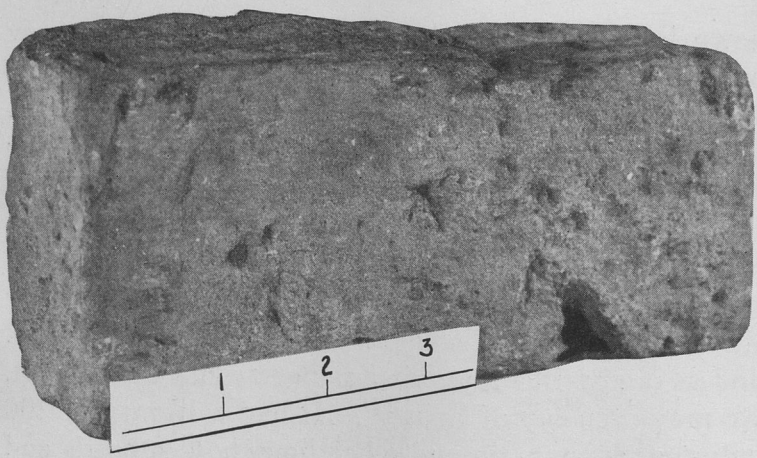
Dear Mr. Paxson:

The brick that I gave you a few days ago, came from the dilapidated remains of what was said to be the chimney of Printz Hall, Tinicum, mentioned in the "History of Delaware County", p. 31. It was one of five or six collected by my father, Dr. George Smith, on occasional visits to Tinicum, in some of which I accompanied him. I remember the relative locations of the Fort, Printz Hall and Tinicum Church, as believed to be correct by him, and are as shown in the "Map of Early Settlements", which I made under my father's directions.

Faithfully yours,

BENJ. H. SMITH.

To Col. Henry D. Paxson,
Philadelphia, Pa.



FOREIGN-MADE BRICK FROM PRINTZHOF

Collected by Dr. George Smith from remains of what was believed to have been the chimney of Governor Printz's Mansion on Tinicum Island, and presented to the author by his son, Benjamin H. Smith, in 1916. Size, 6½x2¾x1½ in.; color, pale yellow.

Printz was not only a big yachtsman, but a big Governor, as DeVries tells us: "He was named Captain Prins, and a man of brave size, who weighed over four hundred pounds, and took three drinks at every meal". Printz Hall was the scene of a great conference with the Indians, June 17, 1654, when ten Sachems appeared and renewed, through their spokesman, Chief Naaman, "the ancient league and friendship that subsisted between them and the Swedes".

Printz Hall was destroyed by fire, November 25, 1645, a little more than a year after it was completed. Gunner Sven Vass, who was on duty as watchman, fell

asleep and left his candle burning. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night the alarm was given. The fire started in the fort, and the powder chest exploded with terrific force. Printz Hall and the storage house caught fire and were destroyed, with much other property of the

PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS

The earliest treaties with the Indians for Pennsylvania territory were made by the Swedes, notably the great treaty of Printzhof, June 17, 1654. These covenants were later renewed in further treaties between William Penn and the Indians. The illustration is from an old woodcut in the author's collection.

Governor, valued at 5584 rix dollars. From the inventory of the goods lost at the fire it is apparent that Governor Printz and his family were people of education and refinement.

Printz Hall was immediately rebuilt (1646), "large and more beautiful than before", we are told, and stood for 160 years, when it was again accidentally burned early in the Nineteenth Century and never rebuilt.

On the property adjoining the Inn and owned by the Corinthian Yacht Club stood the old Swedish Church and Fort Nya Göttenburg. The fort, which was designed to "command" the Delaware River, stood about where the yacht club's western lockers are now located. It was also constructed mainly of logs, and was probably completed in August, 1643, when the Swedish flag was raised over it and it was called New Göttenburg. It was built "of hemlock beams, laid one

OLD LOG FARM HOUSE

Which formerly stood on grounds of the Corinthian Yacht Club, within forty yards of Delaware River; stone spring house and old tree trunk standing in 1926. Reproduced from old photograph by courtesy of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

upon the other", near the water's edge on a high point of Tinicum Island. Four brass cannon pointing towards the river, mounted on the fort and in charge of Sven Vass and Anders Bonde, commanded the river. The large storage house, built on the landward side of the fort, also seems to have been fortified, probably designed to repulse attacks from the Indians, if such were ever made. The fort was destroyed by the fire of November 25, 1645, and then rebuilt. There is no record of when it finally passed out of existence, but it was probably destroyed by the Dutch in 1655 when they captured New Sweden and a few days before they took by siege and destroyed Fort Christina (September 25, 1655).

Having completed the buildings needful for their temporal security, these God-fearing and pious Swedes immediately built a church of logs, surmounted with belfry and bell. Its site was near the yacht club house, and the large stone entrance step to the church is now used for the same purpose by the yacht club. It had a roof of clapboards and an altar with a silver cloth. It was consecrated September 4, 1646, by Rev. John Campanius, the Swedish missionary-clergyman who came over with Governor Printz. After the dedication Governor Printz, in a letter to his home government, reported "adorning and decorating it according to our Swedish fashion, so far as our limited means and resources would allow".

"THE INFANT'S DEATH"

In the splendid Swedish Exhibit in the Main Building at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia, "The Infant's Death" was a striking feature of a series of life-size character groups, depicting Swedish pioneer life.

Tinicum Church was the first edifice of any denomination in Pennsylvania dedicated to the worship of God. For some time services were held on alternate Sundays at Tinicum and Wicaco by the same pastor, but when the new church was built at Wicaco (1700), Tinicum Church was torn down. In the graveyard adjoining was buried on October 28, 1646, the body of Catherine, daughter of Andrew Hanson, the first burial in a regularly established graveyard in Pennsylvania.

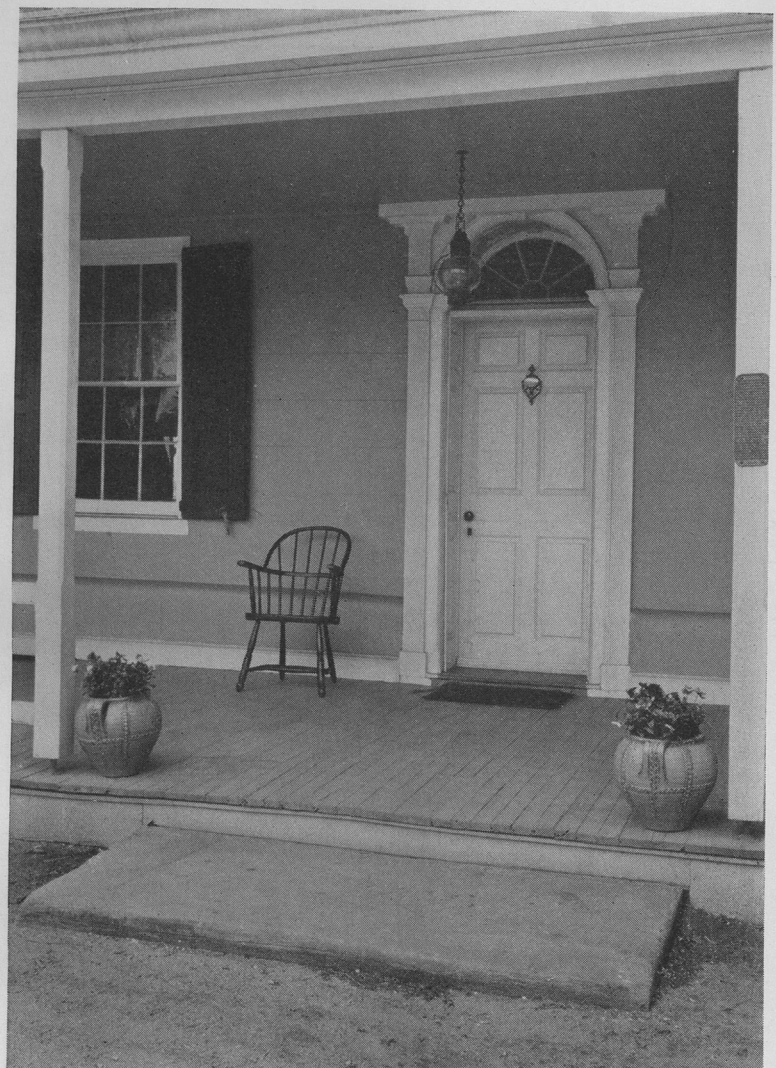
"The site of the burying place, and doubtless that of the church also", says Dr. George Smith in his "His-

tory of Delaware County", 1862, "was close to the margin of the river, and is now occupied by a part of its bed between the Lazaretto and Tinicum Hotel, but nearer the latter. It is not many years since human bones were seen protruding from the undermined and receding bank of the river".

The Corinthian Yacht Club has erected a small bronze tablet on one of the porch posts at the entrance to the club house, locating the Swedish sites on Tinicum Island, the inscription reading:

> "THE LAND AND RIVER FRONT OF THE CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB AT THIS SPOT WERE PART OF THE SEAT OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, DURING ITS OCCUPATION OF THE DELAWARE RIVER, 1638-1655. THE SWEDISH CHAPEL WAS SITUATED TO THE EASTWARD, NEAR THE LINE BETWEEN THE CLUB'S PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE ROSEDALE INN. THE BURYING GROUND WAS NEAR THE CHAPEL, ON WHAT IS NOW A PART OF THE CLUB LAWN. THE LARGE STONE STEP BENEATH THIS PLATE WAS THE STEP OF THE CHAPEL. DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE ROSEDALE INN WAS THE HOUSE OF JOHN PRINTZ, THE SWEDISH GOVERNOR, WHO HAD A YACHT ON THE RIVER AND WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN YACHTSMAN. THE FORT, CALLED NEW GOTHENBORG, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ON THE SHORE SOME TWO HUNDRED YARDS TO THE WESTWARD OF THE CLUB HOUSE. AN INDIAN COUNCIL WAS HELD HERE AND A TREATY WAS MADE WITH THE INDIANS ON THE 17th OF JUNE, 1654."

By gracious permission of the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Swedish Colonial Society has erected a hand-



Photograph by Wallace, 1926

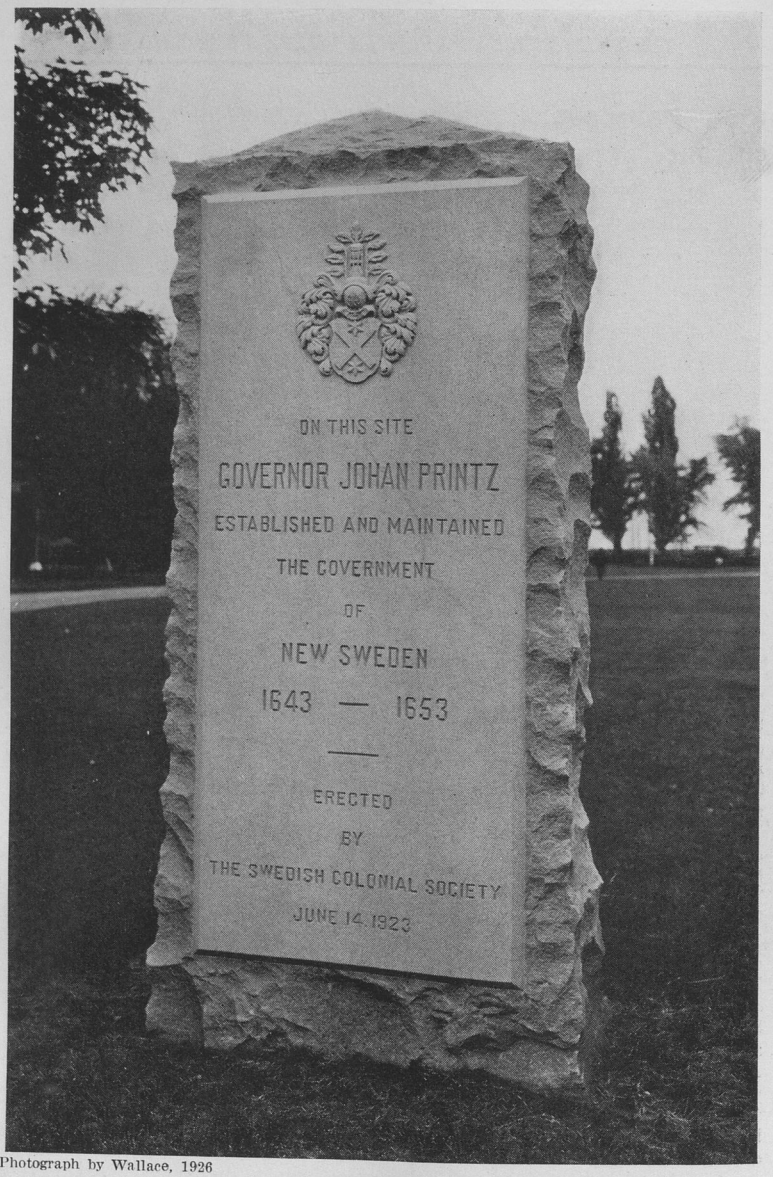
CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB HOUSE ENTRANCE

Showing step-stone from Tinicum Church and tablet on porch post at right.

some granite monolith on the club grounds, near the entrance driveway, as a memorial to Governor Printz and the Swedish settlers.[10] The monolith bears at the top of the panel the coat-of-arms of Governor Printz, carved in bas-relief, under which is the following lettering, in entaglio:

ON THIS SITE
GOVERNOR JOHAN PRINTZ
ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED
THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SWEDEN
1643 —— 1653
ERECTED
BY
THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY
JUNE 14, 1923

[10]The monolith to Governor Printz, the first memorial erected on Tinicum Island in commemoration of the first settlement in Pennsylvania by the Swedes, was dedicated under the auspices of The Swedish Colonial Society on Thursday, June 14, 1923. The day was indeed a "rare" day in June, and under ideal weather conditions the impressive ceremony was witnessed by upwards of 300 people assembled on the club house lawn, composed of members of the society and distinguished historians from several states. The ceremony began with an invocation by Rev. Addison A. Ewing, rector of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, who was followed by Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery as presiding officer. After his introductory remarks, Dr. Montgomery presented Colonel Henry D. Paxson, who with Thomas Willing Balch, Esq., and Major David S. B. Chew, comprised the Governor Printz Monument Committee. Colonel Paxson made the presentation address, and the monument was unveiled by his daughter, Miss Ann Johnson Paxson, tenth in descent from Jonas Nilsson, a soldier who came to New Sweden with Governor Printz in 1643 and in that year raised the first Swedish flag over Tinicum Island. Dr. Richard H. Harte, Commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club, made the speech of acceptance. The historical address was delivered by Judge J. Willis Martin, Rear Commodore of the yacht club. Judge Martin was followed by Hon. William Cameron Sproul, former Governor of Pennsylvania, at all times deeply interested in the history of the Swedes on the Delaware, who made the closing address. The national anthem, "America", and a social hour ended at Tinicum Island a day of history, tradition and fellowship long to be remembered.—From Newspaper Report of Dedication.



Photograph by Wallace, 1926

MONOLITH TO GOVERNOR PRINTZ

Erected on Corinthian Yacht Club's lawn, near entrance gate; unveiled and dedicated June 14, 1923.

JOHN MORTON'S BIRTHPLACE

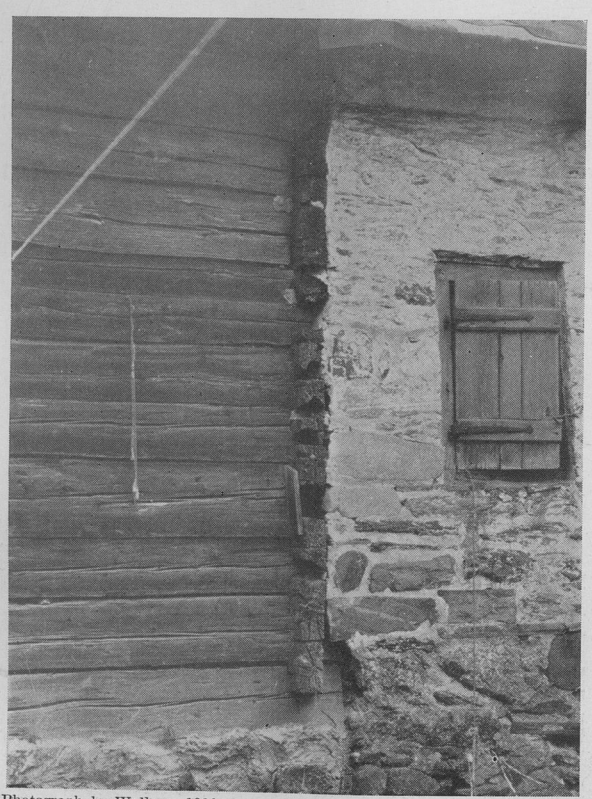
Leaving the yacht club grounds, turn right and proceed to Wanamaker Avenue (19.4 m.), cross the Reading Railway tracks at Essington Station (19.7 m.) and proceed straightaway to Darby Creek bridge (20.6 m.), occupying the site of the old Morris Ferry. Across the bridge on the left pause and view the log Morris

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

THE MORRIS FERRY HOUSE

In which John Morton, only Signer of the Declaration of Independence of direct Swedish lineage, was born, 1724. Located on north side of Darby Creek, about half mile north of Essington Railroad Station, Delaware County. Date of its erection indicated by figures 1694 carved on inner side of the mantelpiece in northwest end of building.

HANOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY HANOVER, PA



Photograph by Wallace, 1926

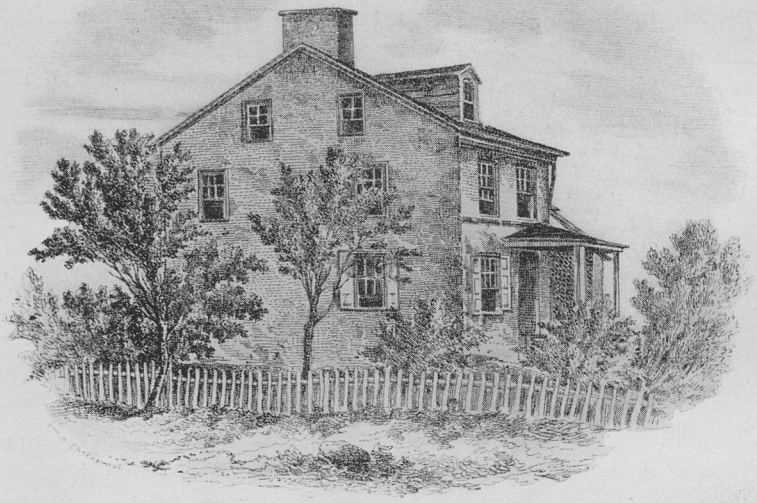
THE MORRIS FERRY HOUSE

Illustration shows detail of log construction and masonry closing the Old Ferry Road which ran between the two log houses.

Ferry house, built in 1694, in the oldest part of which was born, in 1724, John Morton, the only Signer of the Declaration of Independence of direct Swedish lineage.

John Morton occupies a unique and supremely important place in American history. Had he not

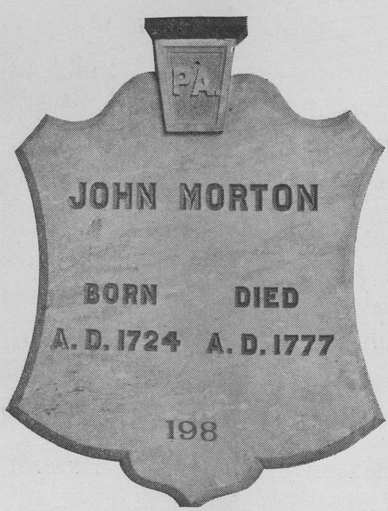
lived, the Declaration might not have been adopted, and there would have been no occasion for a Sesqui-Centennial celebration thereof. It was John Morton's vote that not only broke the tie vote in Congress on the question of the adoption of the Declaration, but his vote also decided a like tie in the Pennsylvania delegation.



HOME OF JOHN MORTON, BUILT 1764

Still standing in Delaware County (Ridley Park), with initials of Signer and his wife cut in circular marble tablet in southern gable. Reproduced from a print from "The Book of the Signers", by William Brotherhead (Philadelphia, 1861).

A majority of the Pennsylvania delegation was against breaking away from England entirely, but when the Pennsylvania delegation voted two members were absent, leaving two in favor of adopting the Declaration and two against adoption. Morton, who was chairman of his delegation, then cast his vote for adoption. Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson and John Morton voted affirmative, and Thomas Willing and Charles Humphreys, negative. John Dickinson and Robert Morris were the absentees, and Edward Biddle and Andrew Allen had previously resigned. The vote in Congress stood six by States for adoption



MORTON MEMORIAL TABLET

Placed in Independence Chamber in the State House, at Philadelphia, in 1876, by his grandson.

and six against, when John Morton cast Pennsylvania's vote for adoption, breaking the tie.

Morton's grandfather, Morten Mortenson, came over from Sweden in the ship *Orn,* which left Göttenburg February 2, 1654. Though his schooling was brief, he became a forceful speaker in both English and Swedish languages. In his early career as a surveyor he surveyed many tracts of land on Tinicum Island, but he was soon to be called into public life and became one of the most conspicuous figures in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly, a representative from Pennsylvania in the first American Congress, 1765, and again in 1774, continuing a member down to the memorable session of 1776, when he arose from a sick bed to cast his vote for Independence. This was the last session he attended, and he died in April, 1777, being the first Signer to pass away. So far as known there exists no authentic portrait of Morton.

The body of John Morton lies in St. Paul's graveyard, located on Third Street, between Market and Welsh Streets, Chester, Pa., a burial place for the dead of the Swedish Colonists of Upland, where, it is claimed, the body of Jöran Kyn, the original Swedish settler of Upland, is interred. This plot was given to the Swedish Church by Armegot Printz for glebe or church purposes in Upland. The grave of Morton is marked by a marble monument, obelisk shaped, nine feet high, its four sides forming precisely the cardinal

Photograph by Wallace, 1926.

JOHN MORTON'S MONUMENT

In St. Paul's Churchyard, Chester, Pennsylvania, containing inscriptions on its four sides, reciting the main facts in his life.

points of the compass. On the west side of the monolith is this inscription:

Dedicated to the Memory of

JOHN MORTON,

A Member of the First American Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, Assembled in New York in 1765 and of the next Congress, Assembled in Philadelphia in 1774.

Born A. D. 1724. Died April, 1777.

On the east side of the shaft is the following:

"In voting by States upon the question of the Independence of the American Colonies, there was a tie until the vote of Pennsylvania was given, two members of which voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. The tie continued until the vote of the last member, John Morton, decided the promulgation of the Glorious Diploma of American Freedom".

The south side bears these words:

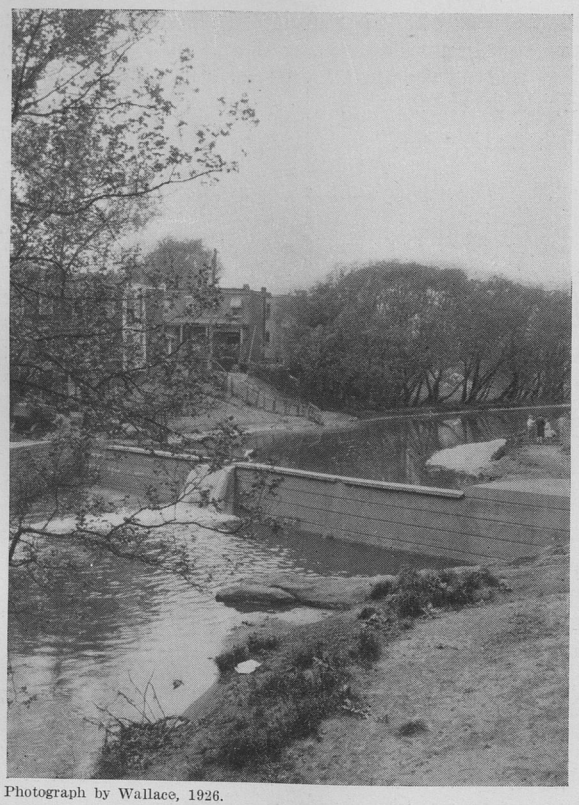
"In 1775, while speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, John Morton was elected a Member of Congress, and in the ever memorable session of 1776, he attended that august body for the last time, establishing his name in grateful remembrance of the American People by signing the Declaration of Independence".

On the north side is cut the following sentence:

"John Morton, being censured by his friends for his boldness in giving his casting vote for the Declaration of Independence, his prophetic spirit dictated from his deathbed the following message to them: 'Tell them they shall live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service I ever rendered to my country' ".

OLD SWEDES MILL

Leaving the John Morton house, follow a winding road to Chester Pike (21 m.), turn right and pass through the boroughs of Norwood, Glenolden, and



Photograph by Wallace, 1926.

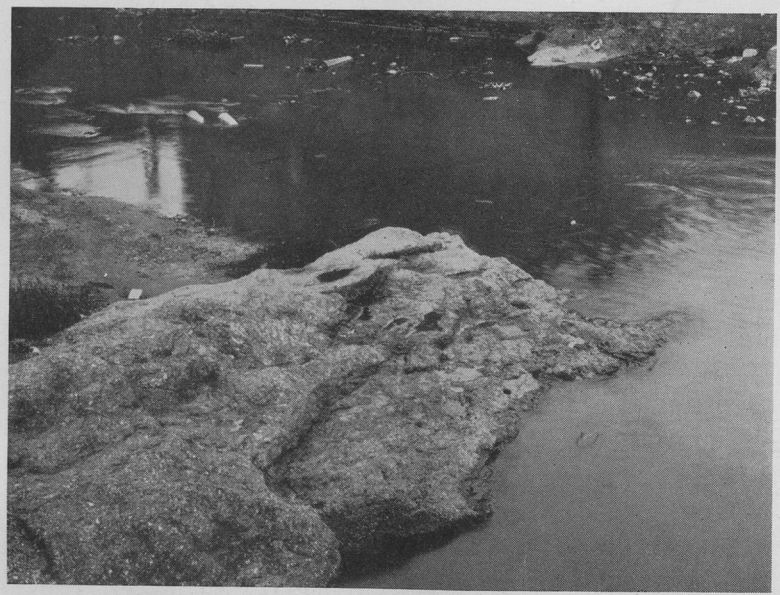
PRINTZ'S OLD SWEDES' MILL

Site of mill erected by Governor Johan Printz in 1646 on Cobbs Creek, showing on right in bed of stream below dam the rock on which mill was located.

Sharon Hill to Main Street, Darby (24.6 m.), and proceed on Main Street to Woodland Avenue and Seventy-third Street (25.5 m.), crossing the bridge over Cobbs Creek, called "Swead's Mill Creek" on an old survey about 1720, where Governor Printz's Old Swedes Mill stood. Chester Pike, laid out in 1687 and then known as Old King's Road, is one of the oldest highways in Pennsylvania. From Crum Creek to Old Swedes Mill this road practically paralleled the Indian trail leading from the Susquehanna River to the Swedish settlements on the Schuylkill and Delaware. This trail was the main artery of travel in trading expeditions of the Minquas Indians. Over this path the Indians carried on their backs the skins of the beaver and other fur-bearing animals collected in the back country. The trail passed by Old Swedes Mill, thence down Jones' Lane to the Minquas or Kingsessing Kill (Creek), where it ran between the residence, strong house and trading post of Jonas Nilsson on the north and property of Captain Lasse Cock, later of James Hunt, on the south.

Soon after his arrival in 1643, Governor Printz recognized the need of the early settlers for a water-mill. This is evident from his letter to the West India Company, February 20, 1647, in which he says, "the windmill formerly here before I came would never work and was good for nothing".

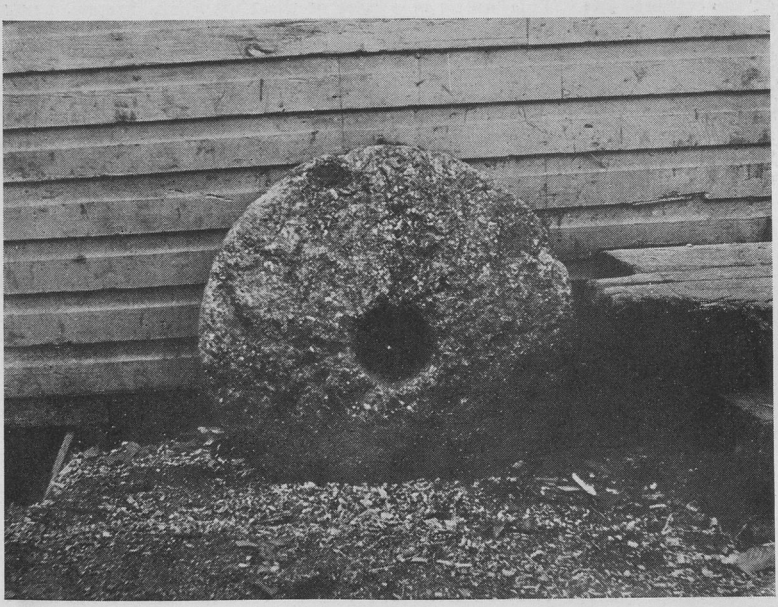
Printz built his water-mill at a place which he called "Mondal", Swedish for "at the place where the mill



PRINTZ'S OLD SWEDES' MILL

Stone ledge in the bed of Cobbs Creek, above Woodland Avenue bridge, showing holes which held in place mill's upright supports. This remarkable picture deserves especial explanation. Ferris, 1846, says: "It was common fifty years ago, to direct the attention of travelers crossing the bridge, to the holes in the rock which are yet to be seen". Dr. George Smith, in 1862, also referred to the rock, but after that date its existence was not suspected until 1910, when the author, in endeavoring to identify original Swedish sites, went down into the stream bed, and removing the debris, located the rock with its holes. On May 15, 1926, the author, accompanied by Philip B. Wallace, photographer and antiquary, visited the site. The rock being again cleared, there was secured the first photograph of the rock at "Mondal", with its holes drilled 280 years ago by Swedish hands, on the very spot where the merry clatter of the Old Swedes' Mill "first broke the deep silence of a Pennsylvania forest".

is located", and "where", as Ferris says in his "Original Settlements", "the cheerful clatter of its machinery first broke the deep silence of a Pennsylvania forest". The location has been definitely determined as just above the Woodland Avenue bridge on the east side of Cobbs Creek, City of Philadelphia, where today may be seen the holes in the rocks in which were inserted the bolts that held in place the supports of the mill. This is where Holme's Map (London, 1687)



PRINTZ'S OLD SWEDES' MILL

Millstone which many years ago stood near Cobbs Creek and was attributed to Old Swedes' Mill. From very old photograph in author's collection.

places it. Cobbs Creek, for several reasons a stream of much importance to the early Swedish settler, was called Karakung by the Indians—"a fine stream", says Campanius (1702), "very convenient for water-mills". Several writers say the mill was built in 1643 or 1644, but Dr. Amandus Johnson fixes the date as 1646.[11]

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[11]In pursuance of a desire to stimulate historical interest in local matters, The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, has secured the co-operation of other societies in a movement to reproduce Old Swedes Mill on the original site. This site is now part of the City Parks System, being Cobbs Creek Park, and the Park Commission has favorably passed upon the matter, and will extend protection to it if built. Miss S. Elizabeth Gilpin, Secretary of the Chapter, in her appeal to other societies for co-operation, says: "When one realizes that Pennsylvania is now one of the foremost States in the Union, with its wheels of industry humming in every corner, it is manifest that there is unusual appropriateness in the reproduction of the 'Old Swedes Mill', in which the first mill wheels of any kind in this State turned".

The matter of constructing this replica was placed in the hands of Miss Gilpin, Secretary, and a committee composed of Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt, President; Mrs. W. Lyttleton Savage, Mrs. James Large, Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mrs. Clarence F. M. Leidy, Miss Elizabeth B. Chew, Mrs. Joseph M. Fox, Treasurer, and the following gentlemen, Hon. J. Willis Martin, Hon. William C. Sproul, Dr. Amandus Johnson, Frederick H. Shelton, T. Willing Balch and Henry D. Paxson.

The following paragraph from the introduction to a paper on "A Swedish Mill in America", by Dr. Amandus Johnson, author of "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware", is used with Dr. Johnson's permission:

"The first man, to my knowledge, to suggest the erection of a Swedish Mill on Cobbs Creek was Colonel Henry D. Paxson, a member of the Philadelphia Bar and a descendant of the old Swedes. About 1909 or 1910 he asked me to translate some paragraphs about Swedish mills and I believe he has been collecting materials about early mills until he possesses a very large amount of printed matter on the subject. His plan was to erect a replica of the old Swedish mill that Governor Printz built in 1646 on Cobbs Creek.

"But the matter drifted until about 1919 or 1920, when, it appears, Frederick H. Shelton, who in the meantime had become interested in the subject through conversations with Colonel Paxson, proposed the idea to the Philadelphia Chapter II of The Colonial Dames of America. A meeting was called by this Society in the spring of 1921, at which Mr. Shelton and the

For more than fifty years Old Swedes Mill supplied grist and flour to settlers, far and near. An account book owned by descendants of Isaac Marriott, of Bristol, Bucks County, shows that as late as 1684 the Marriott family took wheat on horseback to this mill and carried back flour. Campanius says: "It was a fine mill, which ground both fine and coarse flour, and was going early and late; it was the first that was seen in that country. There was no fort near it, but only a strong dwelling house built of hickory and inhabited by freemen".

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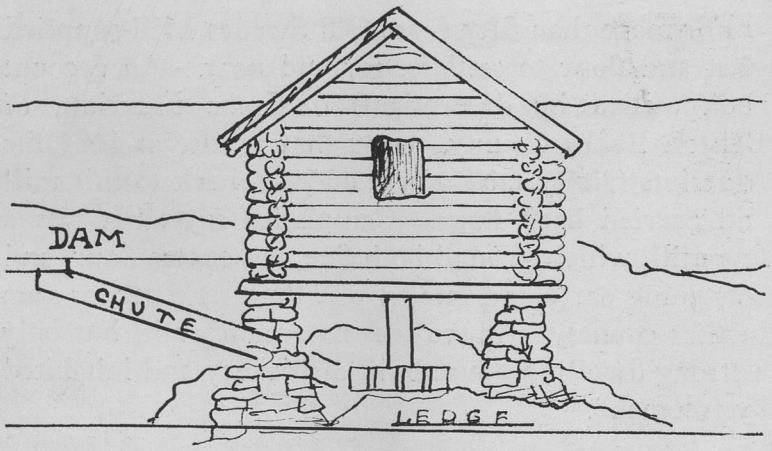
present writer spoke on the subject. Mr. Shelton at this meeting offered to superintend the work of erecting the mill, make drawings, surveys, etc. This was later done, but the matter again drifted and nothing definite was done for some time. The Colonial Dames, however, collected money and otherwise tried to stir up interest in the proposed mill.

"In February, 1925, a Swedish builder, who had erected log cabins in the old country and who was a contractor here, was engaged to draw new plans and make estimates of costs, etc. The project is now on the road to realization and it seems certain that next June a Swedish mill will stand on Cobbs Creek, as a memorial to the early settlers".

* * * * *

While this book was in press, an old Norse Mill was secured in Sweden and erected on the site of Old Swedes Mill. The exterior and interior of the mill are accurately shown by the illustrations. Ceremonies of dedication were held June 24, 1926. Miss S. Elizabeth Gilpin, who presided, made the opening address. A tablet, placed on the mill, was unveiled by Miss Williamina Wentz. She was followed by Dr. Amandus Johnson and Thomas Willing Balch, who made historical addresses. The mill was brought from Sweden and erected by Chapter II Philadelphia, Colonial Dames of America, with the co-operation of The American Scandinavian Foundation, The Swedish Colonial Society, The Penna. Society of Mayflower Descendants, The Church of Gloria Dei, The Penna. Society of Colonial Wars, The Colonial Dames of America, The Penna. Society of Colonial Dames, The Penna. Society of Daughters of 1812, and The Penna. Society of Colonial Governors.

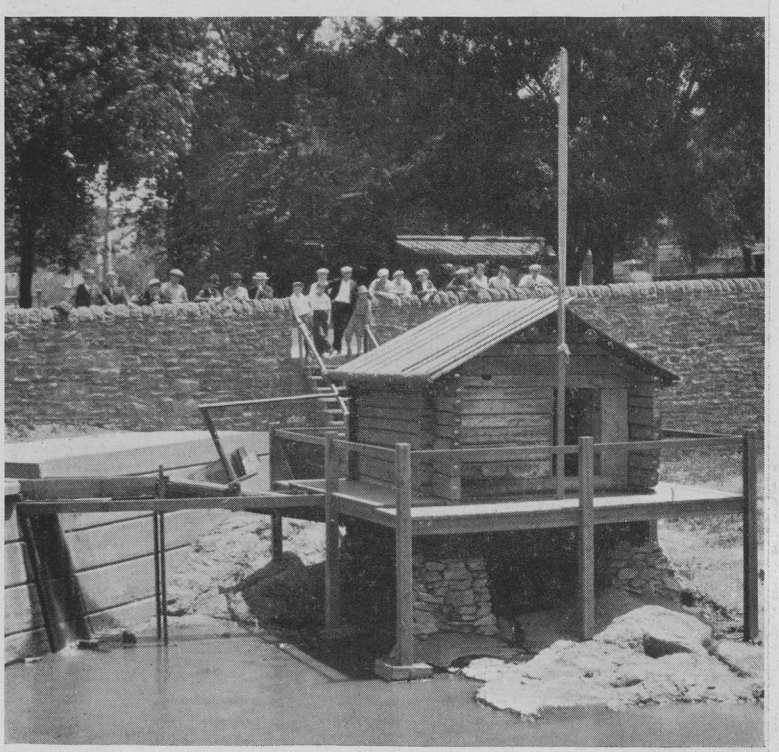


PLAN OF OLD SWEDES' MILL

Drawn by the late Frederick H. Shelton from information, sketches and photographs in the author's collection of data on old Norse mills, begun in 1910. Plan shows detail of construction, the water-wheel, and method of transmitting the power.

In 1671 the mill was up before the Council in New York on petition of Captain Andrew Carr, local commissioned officer, who complained that individuals were exploiting the mill for private gain, whereas care should "be taken for ye letting out of said mill for ye best advantage to some person who will undertake ye same, and that ye profitt thereof be reserved for ye publique".

The Court at Upland in 1675 ordered that 100 acres of timberland on the west side of the creek should be laid apart for the use of the mill. After the erection of Darby Mill, prior to 1695, Old Swedes Mill, which

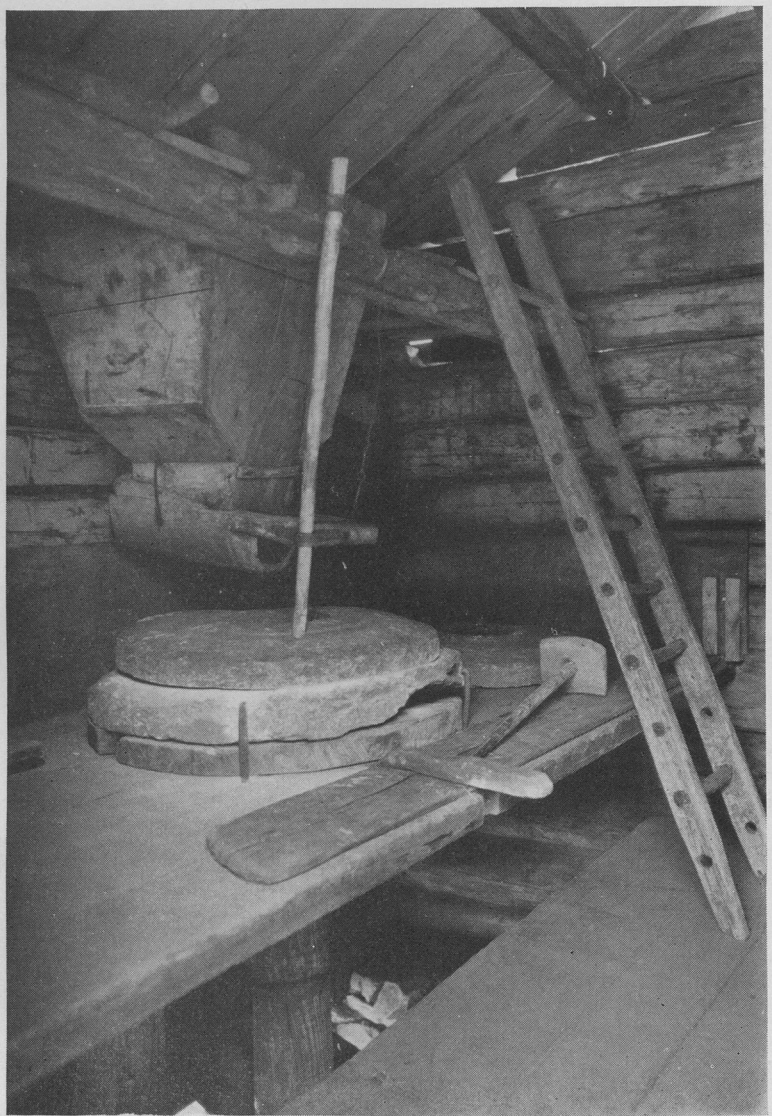


Photograph by Wallace, 1926

NORSE MILL

Brought from Sweden and erected by The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, June 24, 1926, on the site of Printz's Old Swedes' Mill, on Cobbs Creek, Philadelphia.

was then jointly held by a stock company of Swedes, declined in importance. William Cobb, an English settler, in 1700, obtained a twenty-third interest in the mill, and, it appears, the mill soon passed entirely into



Photograph by Wallace, 1926

INTERIOR VIEW OF NORSE MILL

On Cobbs Creek, showing the upper and lower stones and vertical waterwheel shaft, hopper for feeding and "clapper" device for regulating the flow of the grain to the stones.

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

INTERIOR VIEW OF NORSE MILL

On Cobbs Creek, showing on the right part of device for raising and lowering the stones. The horizontal wedge in this device operates the upright "lightning-tree" and horizontal "sole-tree" below the floor and not shown in the illustration, by which the vertical waterwheel shaft is raised or lowered, thereby increasing or decreasing the distance between the surfaces of the millstones, grinding coarse or fine as desired.

his hands. Cobb built an English form of mill farther down the creek, and the names, "Old Swedes Mill" and "Karakung Creek", were superseded by "Cobbs Mill" and "Cobbs Creek".

There is no room for doubt that Old Swedes Mill was a "Norse mill", a very ancient type, common in Scandinavia, yet not peculiar to that territory, as it was and is used elsewhere. It was sometimes called "clack-mill" and "splash-mill". The Norse mill is the simplest and most primitive form of mill run by mechanical

power. It is usually built directly over a small stream. Its scheme is invariably that of a vertical shaft, the lower end fitted with blades, buckets or paddles in a horizontal zone, the water striking the paddles and

BROOK-MILL FROM HALLAND, SWEDEN (1768)

Now erected at Skansen, Stockholm. Reproduced from a photograph (1918) in author's collection.

causing the shaft to revolve. The upper end of the shaft passes through two circular millstones, two to three feet in diameter, the lower—"nether" or "bed" stone—being stationary; the upper one, fastened securely to the shaft by wooden wedges, revolving;

OLD NORWEGIAN WATER MILL

Reproduced from a photograph made for the author in 1918, by the late Michael Wallem, Esq., of Stravanger, Norway.

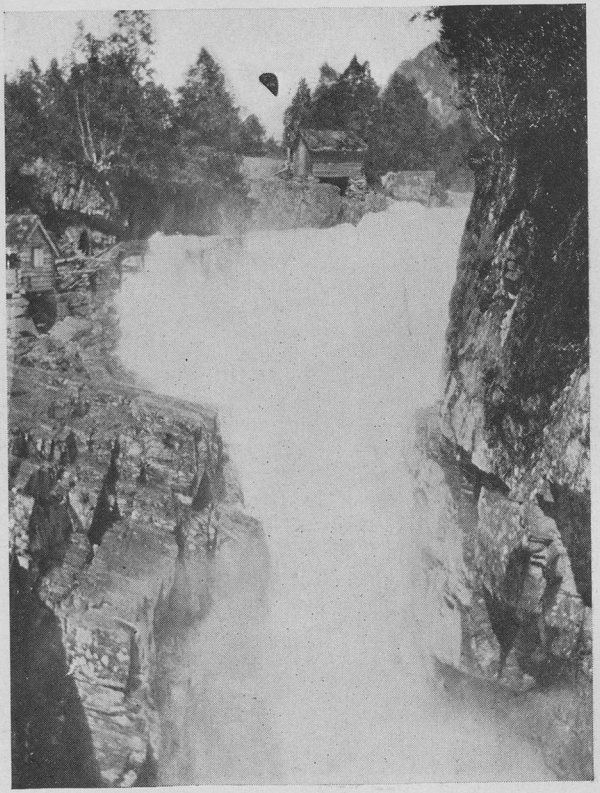
the power being transmitted directly to the revolving stone, without intermediate gearing. The grain is ground between the surfaces of the two stones, fineness of the grist being regulated by a simple device to increase or decrease the space between the stones. There is also a device to feed the grain from the hopper to the stones, and the whole is enclosed in a log house eight to twelve feet square.

In "Skansens Vägvisare I" (Swedish "Guide to Skansen I"), published in 1918, by The Northern Museum, Stockholm, Sweden, reference is made to

these old-type mills under the name, "skvaltkvarn, the brook-mill". Small mills of this kind are not rare today in Sweden. "One often sees them", says this account, "placed in a row along some brooklet in the vicinity of a village. Each farmer in the village then keeps his own mill. As in former times, all the peasants of a village had to start plowing, sowing, harvesting, or other work belonging to the farm, on the same day, so, too, they had to start grinding at the same time. This latter custom has been retained in many places until now, at least where the mills are located successively along a course so small that the water-body must be gathered up in a higher pond for the running of the mills. For if any peasant does not take the opportunity of grinding when the water is let out of the mill-pond, it flows by his mill unused, and afterwards it may take many weeks before sufficient water has collected again".

This quotation brings to mind the well-known proverb in the following anonymous verse:

Listen to the water mill,
Through the livelong day,
How the clanking of the wheel
Wears the hours away.
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the fields the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves;
And a proverb haunts my mind,
As a spell is cast:
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed".



TWO BROOK MILLS

On a stream in Norway; photograph made for the author in 1914, by the late Michael Wallem, Esq., of Stravanger, Norway, and illustrating the proverb;

"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed".

MEXICAN QUERN

MEXICAN QUERN

Or Hand Grinding Mill (11½ inches in diameter by 12 inches high) from Mexico, which quite recently came into the author's possession. This mill is very ancient, but in the light of present knowledge, we cannot definitely fix the period of its antiquity. The apparatus, of old world type, was likely made and used by natives in Mexico shortly after the Spanish conquest. The upper stone has a hole in the center, around which is sculptured in post-Aztec style a figure of an animal, probably representing the Coyote, which was one of the day signs of the ancient Mexican and Central American calendar.

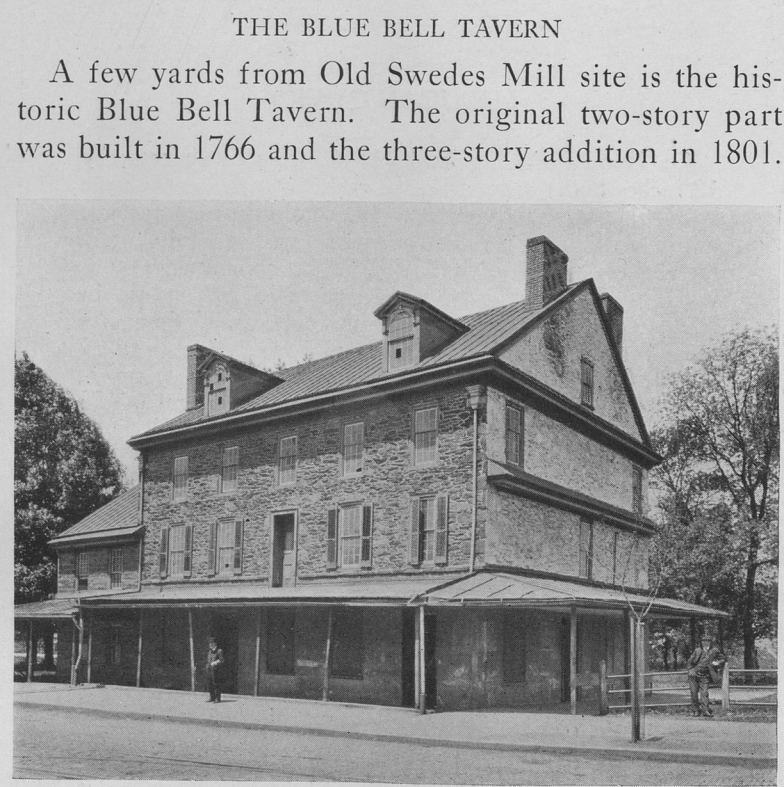
The lower stone has an orifice in the side for emitting the ground substance. The embellishment around the opening displays a feather motive.

The upper stone revolves, not closely on the face of the under stone, but on a projecting iron pivot, set vertically in the middle of the latter, the point of which pivot is centered in a narrow iron strip or gudgeon, set across the feed hole in the upper stone. The rigid turn-handle, around which the worker's hand slips, is fixed vertically close to the circumference of the upper stone.

This remarkable mill has been constructed in a manner common to the ancient querns used by the first settlers at Jamestown, Plymouth Rock and Tinicum Island before wind mills and water mills were built, and as found in Ireland, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, in the ruins of Pompeii, as still used in Palestine and Egypt, and as employed by the women of Judea in Bible times, as when, we are told, "Two women shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, and the other left".

THE BLUE BELL TAVERN

A few yards from Old Swedes Mill site is the historic Blue Bell Tavern. The original two-story part was built in 1766 and the three-story addition in 1801.



Photograph by Wallace, 1912

OLD BLUE BELL TAVERN

Low portion built 1766; larger addition, in 1801; centre of Revolutionary incidents and favorite stopping place of General Washington.

This old tavern is redolent with Revolutionary history, romance and legend. It was the centre of several stirring actions while Lord Howe's army occupied Philadelphia, 1777-1778. After the Americans evacuated

Fort Mifflin, Washington with a desire to indefinitely hold Fort Mercer, N. J., had sent Colonel Greene there with reinforcements. Howe, learning of this fact, dispatched Lord Cornwallis with about 3000 men on an expedition against Fort Mercer via Chester. Cornwallis' forces crossed the Middle Ferry of the Schuylkill on November 18, 1777, passing over the old Darby Road (now Woodland Avenue). At Blue Bell Tavern a guard from General Porter's scouts, engaged in harassing British foraging parties, was surprised by the advance of Cornwallis' troops. One account says a picket fired from a tavern window on the British troops, whereupon the British rushed in, and, after bayonetting five militiamen, took prisoners the remainder, numbering about thirty. Major John Clark's report of the affair to General Washington, however, says the British took few prisoners, while their loss was three killed, including an officer, and the American loss was three wounded.

In a secret closet under the stairs of the tavern, tradition says, a Continental soldier was safely hidden from British searchers. An old carriage stepping-stone at the southern end of the building, reputed to be the first milestone ever used in Pennsylvania and placed in position before Penn came here, is of great historic interest.

It was from the Blue Bell Tavern that General Anthony Wayne wrote the following touching letter to

his young wife after long absence from his family and almost on the eve of his going into battle:

Blue Bell, 26th August, 1777.

My Dear Girl—I am peremptorily forbid by His Excellency to leave the army—my case is hard—am obliged to do the duty of three General Officers—but if it was not the case—as a Gen'l Officer I could not Obtain leave of Absence.

I must, therefore, in the most pressing Manner Request you to meet me tomorrow evening at Naaman's Creek—pray bring Mr. Robinson with my Little Son & Daughter along—It may probably happen that we may stay in that neighborhood for a day or two—my best love and compliments to all friends.

I am, Dear Polly,

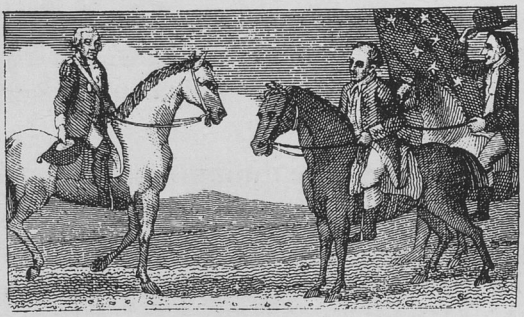
Yours,

ANTH'NY WAYNE.

For many years the Blue Bell Tavern was the property of the Lloyds and many of the best families of the town gathered there in the early days. It was a favorite stopping place of General Washington during his many trips between Mt. Vernon and Philadelphia, and was the scene of his first welcome to Philadelphia as President and also of his last farewell to the city.

"There is an interesting and authentic story connected with the early days of the tavern", says M. Lafitte Vieira in his "West Philadelphia", "in which General Washington figures as the hero and the Misses Lloyd, of whom there were three, played the part of heroines. It was during the early days of the first Presidency, and Washington, in company with some friends, was paying a visit to the Quaker City. A walk

along the Darby road was proposed and taken, the city terminus decided upon being the Blue Bell Inn. The party were hospitably welcomed and war stories and yarns of a less tragic nature were told before a blazing



WASHINGTON ENTERING PHILADELPHIA

On his way from Mount Vernon to New York for his inauguration as the first President of the United States, General Washington was accorded an enthusiastic welcome to Philadelphia, April 20, 1789. This was probably the most notable event in the city since the Revolutionary War. With troops of horse, citizens of the city, headed by Governor Thomas Mifflin and Richard Peters, Speaker of the Assembly, met him at the Delaware State line. Though usually averse to display, Washington gracefully yielded to the good intentions of the citizens to do him honor. He ordered his carriage to the rear of the line and mounted a white charger provided for him. He was escorted along the Darby Road and past his favorite stopping place, the Blue Bell Tavern, to Gray's Ferry, where a child, clad in white, lowered a laurel wreath upon Washington's brow as he passed under one of the huge laurel arches which formed a feature of the decorations. A great banquet, where fourteen toasts were drunk, was given in his honor in the evening at City Tavern, on Second Street. He left for New York the next day. The illustration above is from an old woodcut, probably contemporaneous, in possession of the author.

wood fire in the old Dutch fireplace, which still holds its own in the dining room of the 'Blue Bell'.

"The men being tired from their walk in the crisp April weather retired early, all but Washington; he remained musing in front of the fireplace long after the house was quiet. The Misses Lloyd who had been to a dance, returned about midnight and repaired to the kitchen for refreshments and to talk over the conquests of the evening.

"The door between the dining room and the kitchen being slightly ajar, Washington unconsciously listened to their gay prattle. Suddenly the sound of his own name attracted his attention and he heard one of the girls laughingly remark that she would like to see if a kiss would dispel the sober look on the General's face.

"Washington sprang to his feet, and much to the embarrassment of the party opened the door and confronted the trio. Despite merry teasing, Washington could not succeed in persuading the culprit to acknowledge the speech, so amid much laughter and many protests he declared that he should have to kiss all and in the proper manner customary in the old colonial days. Dame Lloyd, the last survivor of the gay trio, told years after the story of this piece of gallantry".

The Blue Bell Inn is now included in Cobbs Creek Park, one of the parks under the charge of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park. The Commission looks to the early restoration of this old Inn, which was acquired by the city under an ordinance in 1909.

ST. JAMES' (OLD SWEDES') OF KINGSESSING

Leaving Blue Bell Tavern, keep straight ahead on Woodland Avenue to St. James' (Old Swedes') Church, Kingsessing, Sixty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue (26 m.). St. James', founded in 1760, was one of the old Swedish Lutheran churches. The church building was erected in 1762-63 under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Charles Magnus von Wrangel. The corner-stone was laid August 5, 1762. St. James' and Gloria Dei Churches were united under one pastorate until 1842-43, when they became separate corporations. In 1844 St. James' was admitted into union with the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Samuel C. Brinkle becoming rector at that time.

The scattered Swedish mission congregations were without a charter of any kind for 129 years, but during the rectorship of Dr. Wrangel, "finding that for want of being a body corporate they had lost several legacies and pious bequests, whereby the intentions of the donors had been frustrated", a movement was started which resulted in the incorporation, September 25, 1765, by Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, under the name, "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the United Swedish Lutheran Churches of Wicaco, Kingsessing and Upper Merion".

The last of the Swedish ministers "sent to break the bread of life to her children on those distant shores" was Dr. Nicholas Collin, whose long rectorship ex-

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, KINGSESSING

Sixty-ninth Street and Woodland Avenue; cornerstone laid in 1762 by Rev. Charles Magnus von Wrangel, D. D., Provost of the Swedish Churches in America; rebuilt, 1854.

tended from 1786 until his death in 1831. Dr. Collin assumed the rectorship with the clear understanding that with the close of his appointment the mission to these congregations, owing to the fact that the Swedish language had wholly died out, should cease. The vestry and wardens on June 16, 1786, addressed a letter to the Rt. Rev. Charles Frederick Menander, Archbishop of Upsal, Sweden, in which they said:

"The Vestry, always maintaining the due sense of the care and attention his present Majesty, the King of Sweden, and his royal predecessors towards these churches, has agreed to receive the Rev. Mr. Collin as

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

HORSE-BLOCK AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, 1762

Quite unlike the larger and more characteristic blocks at Buckingham and Wrightstown Friends' Meeting-houses, Bucks County, and Birmingham Friends' Meeting-house, Chester County.

their Pastor and Rector, reserving to the congregation the right hereafter of their own appointment, of a minister from this side of the water, should they find it convenient and beneficial to themselves, and for the welfare of these churches, so that hereafter it will be entirely unnecessary for any future appointment to take

place from Sweden, of a minister to serve in these congregations, unless a request of that kind should be made in due form, which is not very probable, as the Swedish language is almost extinct in Pennsylvania".

The Swedish churches in New Jersey and Delaware, says the Rev. Snyder B. Simes, rector of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes'—Wicaco) Church, (1868-1915) in a pamphlet published in 1888, became formally connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church as early as 1790, and it was simply owing to the long life of Dr. Collin that the churches of Wicaco, Kingsessing and Upper Merion remained nominally Lutheran so long afterward.

St. James' Church was rebuilt in 1854 and is preserved in excellent condition. An unusual structural feature, the mosaic pointing of the walls and old horse-block, was no doubt done at the same time, and was probably copied from similar pointing on the inside basement walls of Congress Hall or from an old house at Gulph, near Norristown, Pa.

The horse-block or mounting-block in the churchyard, bearing date of 1762, is an interesting relic of Colonial days. It is unusual to find such relics in connection with churches other than Friends' Meeting-houses. Its diminutive size and low elevation distinguish it from the larger characteristic blocks at Buckingham and Wrightstown Friends' Meeting-houses in Bucks County and Birmingham Friends' Meeting-house in Chester County.

BARTRAM AND HIS GARDEN

Retracing the route on Woodland Avenue, turn left on Island Road (26.6 m.), proceed to Elmwood Avenue (26.9 m.), turn left, follow trolley tracks on Elmwood Avenue, and, after crossing first railroad bridge (28.4 m.) and second railroad bridge (29 m.), turn into road on right at sign, "Bartram Garden Entrance" (29.1 m.), and go straight ahead to John Bartram's mansion (29.2 m.), in front of which is this sign:

> HOME OF JOHN BARTRAM
> THE FIRST AMERICAN BOTANIST
> BUILT BY HIS OWN HANDS
> 1731

For almost two centuries the Bartram Garden has been the Mecca for visitors interested in science and nature study. The Garden was known to all the early European botanists who visited this country. Bartram not only enjoyed the acquaintance of all distinguished Americans versed in science, but his fame was great abroad. Carolus Linnæus (1707-1778), a Swede and the father of systematic zoölogy and botany, was an ardent admirer of Bartram and classed him as "the greatest of natural botanists".

"In point of interest", says M. Lafitte Vieira, in his "West Philadelphia" (1903), "Bartram's history is equal to that of Gilbert White, of Selborne". Though not rich in this world's goods, some of Bartram's posses-

Photograph by Wallace, 1905

HOME OF JOHN BARTRAM

"Built by his own hands", a fine specimen of early hewn-stone masonry, 1731.

sions were priceless. He treasured very highly a letter from the Queen of Sweden. Hector St. John Crevecoeur, the poet naturalist, who has left us in his "Letters from an American Farmer" (1782) a graphic story of his visit to John Bartram, quotes Bartram as referring to the Queen's letter thus: "As I make no doubt that thee understandeth the Latin tongue, read this kind epistle which the good Queen of Sweden, Ulrica, sent me a few years ago. Good woman! that she should

think in her palace at Stockholm of poor John Bartram on the banks of the Schuylkill appeareth to me very strange".

Photograph by Wallace, 1926

OLD BARTRAM HOMESTEAD, DARBY

John Bartram was born here March 23, 1699.

John Bartram, who was born at Darby, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pa., March 23, 1699, was the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Hunt) Bartram and the grandson of John Bartram, the immigrant (about 1682 or 1683). William Bartram and Elizabeth Hunt, a daughter of James Hunt, of Kingsessing,

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were married at Darby Meeting in 1696. The family was originally Norman French and settled in Derbyshire, England, becoming Quakers.

Starting life as a farmer, John Bartram imbibed at his daily toil a love for Nature, which soon bore fruition in the "Garden" with which his name is indissolubly linked. In September, 1728, he bought a piece of ground on the Schuylkill River, below the lower ferry. Here he "set up in the wilderness" what has been aptly described as the "quaint Bartram home", starting to build his house "with his own hands" in 1730 and completing it in 1731. Thus began the historic Bartram Garden. Old-fashioned in architecture, the house is built of hewn stone laid in good mortar, and is so solid and durable that it has withstood the ravages of Time for nearly two centuries. The date-stone bears the inscription:

JOHN AND ANN BARTRAM, 1731

An inscription on a stone over the front window of his study reads:

'Tis God alone, almighty Lord,
The holy One by me adored.
John Bartram, 1770.

Over the door of a nearby greenhouse Bartram placed these lines:

Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God.

The last two inscriptions, it is believed, have a bearing upon a gradual change which took place in Bar-

Photograph by Wallace, 1905

HOME OF JOHN BARTRAM

Inscription on stone built into wall over front window of Bartram's study.

tram's religious belief. He was brought up a member of the Society of Friends, "but", says Vieira, "when he became a man he disapproved of the Trinitarian doctrine of the opinions of his sect", and he was disowned by the Friends' Meeting at Darby in 1758.

Adjoining his house Bartram laid out his garden, which became one of the most attractive places in the city. It occupies six or seven acres sloping to the banks of the Schuylkill and has a variety of rich soils. Here he planted many of the trees and plants gathered in

his travels in his native country, and a number of the famous old trees still exist. A Bald Cypress, which grew to be 150 feet high and 27 feet in circumference, became noted throughout the country as the largest cypress tree in cultivation. As a seedling it was brought in his saddle-bags by Bartram from Kent County, Delaware, in 1735. Probably about 1890 it showed signs of decay. It still had some live twigs in 1899, but soon thereafter nothing was left but the bare dead trunk and the last vestige of this disappeared a few years ago.[12] The watering-trough and the old-fashioned cider mill cut out of solid rock with his own hands are still interesting features of the garden.

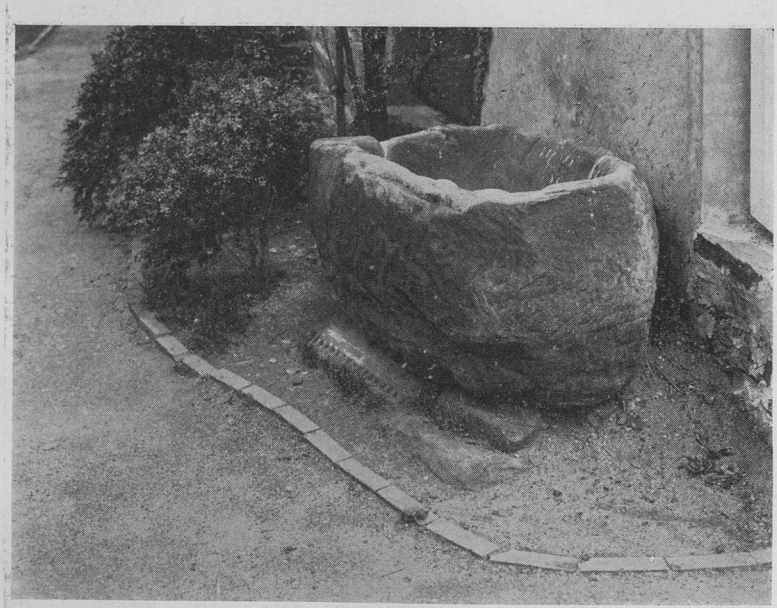
Bartram enjoyed the close friendship of James

[12]Downing, in his celebrated book on "Landscape Gardening" [1849], so often quoted by David Grayson in his ingenuous "Adventures in Contentment" and other stories, writes as follows of this cypress tree: "The finest planted specimen we have seen, and one which is probably equal in grandeur to almost any in their native swamps, is growing in the Bartram Botanic Garden, near Philadelphia. That garden was founded by the father of American botanists, John Bartram, who explored the southern and western territories, then vast wilds, at the peril of his life, to furnish the *savans* and gardens of Europe with the productions of the new world, and who commenced the living collection, now unequalled, of American trees, in his own garden. In the lower part of it stands the great *Cypress*, a tree of noble dimensions, measuring at this time 130 feet in height and 25 in circumference. The tree was held by Bartram's son, William, while his father assisted in planting it, *ninety-nine* years ago. The elder Bartram at the time expressed to his son the hope that the latter might live to see it a large tree. Long before he died [not many years since], it had become the prodigy of the garden, and great numbers from the city annually visit it, to admire its vast size and recline beneath its ample shade".

Photograph by Wallace, 1905

FAMOUS BALD CYPRESS TREE

This picture represents all that was left in 1905 of one of the most celebrated botanical specimens in Bartram Garden.



Photograph by Wallace, 1926

WATERING TROUGH, BARTRAM GARDEN

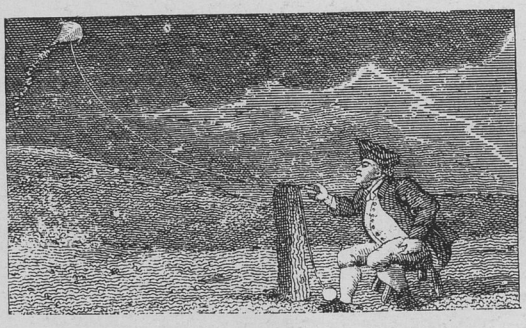
Cut from a single stone, probably by Bartram himself, to which water was raised from the well at the kitchen door by a well sweep and old oaken bucket, now replaced by a pump.

Logan[13] and Benjamin Franklin[14], and was one of the original members of the American Philosophical

[13]When James Logan, who is described as "friend and neighbor" of Bartram, wrote in 1729 to England for a copy of "Parkinson Herbal", which he wanted to present to Bartram, in his letter Logan says Bartram was a "person worthier of a heavier purse and a genius perfectly well turned for botany". The mind of Bartram probably was first seriously directed to the study of systematic botany by Logan, who was a scholar and "careful and skillful observer".

[14]Franklin enjoyed his kite-flying at Bartram's Garden. In introducing Bartram to Jared Eliot in 1775, Franklin wrote: "I believe you will find him at least twenty folio pages, large paper, well-filled, on subjects of botany, fossils, husbandry and the first creation".

Society, founded in 1744 as a successor to Franklin's famous "Junto". Through the influence of Logan, Franklin and others a subscription fund, started in 1724, was raised, which enabled Bartram to travel for three years in search of botanical specimens. As



FRANKLIN FLYING HIS KITE

By flying kites, Franklin is popularly believed to have established his theory that thunder and lightning were phenomena of electricity. The philosopher gave exhibitions of kite flying at several places in Philadelphia, one of which was Bartram's Garden. The illustration, from an old woodcut in the author's collection, is probably contemporaneous with Franklin.

a result of these travels he wrote two delightful books, the earliest works on American botany, published under the following titles:

"Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Divers Productions, Animals, etc., Made in His Travels from Pennsylvania to Onondaga, Oswego and the Lake Ontario", 1751.

"An Account of East Florida, by William Stork, with a Journal Kept by John Bartram, of Philadelphia,

Photograph by Henry Troth

CIDER MILL BEDSTONE, BARTRAM GARDEN

Here John Bartram operated a simple type of cider mill of the middle Eighteenth Century.

upon a journey from St. Augustine, Fla., Up the River St. John's", 1766.

Bartram also contributed many papers to "Philosophical Transactions", 1740 to 1763. His researches, publications and the specimens he sent to Europe made him known to the leading scientists there, including Peter Collinson and Sir Hans Sloan. Bartram's Garden was visited by many celebrities during the lifetime

of its founder.[15] It was there that Rittenhouse planned for the improvement of the observatory. Peter Kalm, the Swedish botanist, made the garden his headquarters while here in 1748. Kalm, who was a professor in the University of Aabo, Swedish Finland, and a noted traveler and scientist, left an especially pleasing account of his visit and description of the garden in his "Travels in North America". Washington writes (date not given): "Breakfasted at Mr. Powel's, and in company with him rid to see the Botanical Garden of Mr. Bartram, which, tho' stored with many curious plants, shrubs and trees, many of which are exotics, was not laid off with much taste, nor was it large".

[15]The home and home life of Bartram, who was strong in character, simple in tastes, loving science for its own sake and never giving thought to his own profit and glory, is vividly described by one of his visitors late in his career, as follows:

"The house was small but decent; there was something peculiar in its first appearance which seemed to distinguish it from those of his neighbors. Every disposition of fields and trees seemed to bear the marks of perfect order and regularity. We entered into a large hall, where there was a long table full of victuals; at the lowest part sat negroes, his hired men were next, then the family, and at the head the venerable father and wife presided. Each inclined his head and said his prayers. 'After the luxuries of our cities', observed he, 'this plain fare must appear to thee a severe fast'. 'By no means, Mr. Bartram', I said, 'this honest country dinner convinces me that you receive me as a friend and an old acquaintance'. After dinner we quaffed an honest bottle of Madeira wine, without the irksome labor of toasts, healths or sentiments, and then retired to his study. I was no sooner entered than I observed a coat of arms in a gilt frame with the name John Bartram. The novelty of such a decoration in such a place struck me. I could not avoid asking 'Does the Society of Friends take any pride in those armorial bearings which sometimes serve as a mark of distinction between families and much oftener as food for pride and ostentation'? 'Thee must know', said he 'that my father was a Frenchman; he brought this piece of painting over with him. I keep it as a piece of family furniture and as a memorial of his removal hither'. The ancestor he referred to was a Norman Frenchman, who came over with William the Conqueror into England".

CIDER MILL OF LATER DATE

But constructed upon the same principle and operated in the same way as the Bartram mill. Reproduced from old print in the author's collection.

Bartram's fame secured him an appointment from England as "Botanist to His Majesty George the Third", and for some years prior to the Revolution he received a salary as botanist to the royal family of England.

In the Bartram house John Bartram died September 22, 1777, the day before Sir William Howe crossed the Schuylkill River with the entire British army, following the Battle of Brandywine, his death having been hastened by apprehension that his garden, his work of a lifetime, might be destroyed by the invaders. His fears, however, were not well founded, as the British threw a guard around it for protection.

The following original autograph letter came into the hands of the author, as this book goes to press, and this is the first time, it is believed, that it has appeared in print:

December ye 6th, 1755

Sir:

I haveing not received a letter from thee for a long time discouraged me from writeing any more to thee. But haveing this good oportunity by my good friend Mr. Slator who promised me to deliver it to thee. Hee is a person well respected by good & honest people. He appears to be a pious inocent human Christian I wish he may meet with incouragement amongst you.

I have sent thee almost two years ago a Box of curious stones & fosils with a letter & last year I wrote to thee again, but have received no answer; since which I have had complaints from thy ould correspondents of thy neglect in writeing to them, which inclined me to excuse thy forgetfulness of me supposeing it may be caused by a multiplicity of business. Thee gave me an expectation of sending me Peter Calm's Catalogue of Our American Plants but have heard no more about it. I have sent to our friend Peter Collinson a perticular description of all our species of oaks & evergreens: by which you may easily know how many we have & how to distinguish one from another. I have some thoughts of going through with all our forrest trees & shrubs which will amount to near one hundred & fifty different species; in the describing of which I have the green specimens before me, taken from trees of midling growth neither too young or ould, too luxuriant or declineing. I first give the general character of each genus; then the description of each species, with its particular distinguishing character by which it may be certainly known from the other species, in what soil or situation soever it is found growing in.

I remain thy Sincear Loving friend

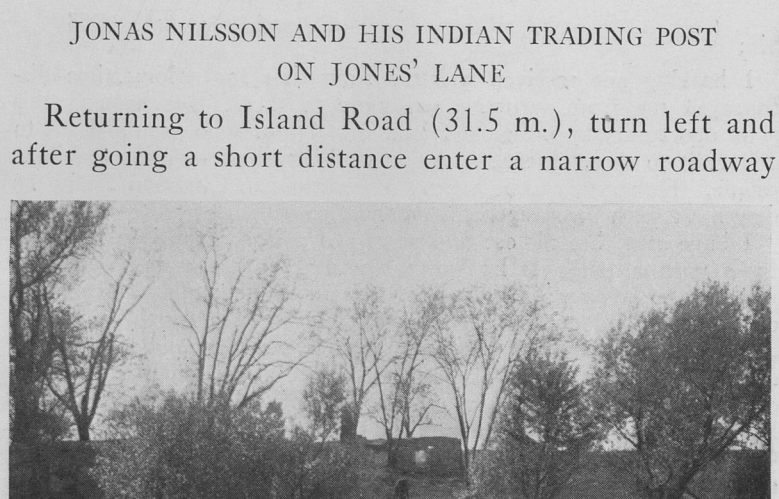
JOHN BARTRAM

To
Doctor Gronovius
these

Bartram's Garden now belongs to the City of Philadelphia, and is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park as one of their system of parks. It was acquired by the city by ordinance in 1911, but it was not turned over to the Park Commission until 1923.

JONAS NILSSON AND HIS INDIAN TRADING POST ON JONES' LANE

Returning to Island Road (31.5 m.), turn left and after going a short distance enter a narrow roadway



Photograph by Henry D. Paxson, 1916

TERMINUS OF MINQUAS INDIAN TRAIL

Now Jones' Lane, Kingsessing, which separated the properties of Jonas Nilsson and Captain Lasse Cock, on Minquas or Kingsessing Kill, Kingsessing. Nilsson's Indian trading post ruins in the middle distance.

(32.1 m.), which leads obliquely to the left off Island Road. This is Jones' Lane, so called in Colonial days and still retaining that name. Proceed on the same, crossing the railroad tracks at grade (32.4 m.), and

continue to the site of the trading post (32.7 m.). On the left side of this lane, on the high point of land overlooking the Minquas or Kingsessing Kill, in the old Swedish settlement of Kingsessing, stood the dwelling house of Jonas Nilsson, at a point now near the intersection of Seventy-seventh Street and Laycock Avenue on the present Philadelphia city plan. The hearthstone of this ancient house, a block of native stone four feet square and six inches thick, was found by the author, in 1916, in the ruins of the Nilsson House and has been removed to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition grounds, where it forms the step-stone to the entrance of the replica of Wicaco Block House. To the north of the house was an old walled family graveyard, in dimensions about fifteen feet square. The ruins of this ancient God's acre were still standing a few years ago, but since then the stone walls have been removed and two walnut trees growing within the walls have been cut down. Jonas Nilsson, who died in 1693, was buried in the graveyard at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, but the body of his grandson, William Jones, born in Kingsessing in 1722, died December 2, 1802, and that of William Jones' first wife, Ann Moss Jones, were interred in the old family burial plot on Jones' Lane. The tombstones over these graves were the only two standing when the author visited the graveyard in 1916, and these have since been removed.

A short distance farther along on the same side of the lane was the famous Nilsson Indian trading post and strong house, with walls two feet thick. The ruins

Photograph by Henry D. Paxson, 1916

NILSSON'S INDIAN TRADING POST, KINGSESSING

At the terminus of the great Minquas or Susquehanna Indian trail, showing heavy stone walls. Since photograph was taken the ruins have been partially obliterated.

of this interesting relic of pioneer days have also been almost completely obliterated within the past few years. Jones' Lane extends a short distance beyond the trading post site to Mingo Creek, the Minquas Creek of the Indians, who paddled their canoes over it. On

the other side of the lane was the property of James Hunt, who procured the land, March 27, 1685, from Captain Lasse Cock, the original Swedish owner.

Jonas Nilsson was an important personage in the Swedish colony. His name appears often in the old records. He was a soldier from Skoönings-härad, Skaraborge län, Sweden, born about 1621. Nilsson came over to New Sweden with Governor Printz in 1642-43. He is described as of almost gigantic stature, six feet six inches tall, with broad shoulders and massive frame, and, indeed, he must have been a man of much physical endurance to have borne unscathed the discomforts and hardships of Governor Printz's six months' sea voyage. For about three years after his arrival he was a soldier in the garrison at Fort Elfsborg, near the mouth of Salem Creek, on the east side of the Delaware River in what is now the State of New Jersey—the fort from which Governor Printz, who happened to be there in person, ordered the shot to be fired that halted the vessel of the Dutch navigator De Vries as it sailed up the river.

Mosquitoes were so bad at Fort Elfsborg that it was called Myggenborg (from myggor, mosquito or gnat), and on that account it became uninhabitable. After it was abandoned by the Swedes and destroyed, probably about 1646, Jonas Nilsson was granted several hundred acres of land in Kingsessing, which was confirmed to him later by "Francis Lovelace, Esqr., one of the Gentlemen of his Majts Honoble privy Chamber &

Photograph by Henry D. Paxson, 1916

JONES' GRAVEYARD, KINGSESSING

On Jonas Nilsson property, showing ruins of walls, recently removed.

Governor General under his royal Highness James Duke of York & Albany & of all his Territories in America". A portion of the original Nilsson tract,

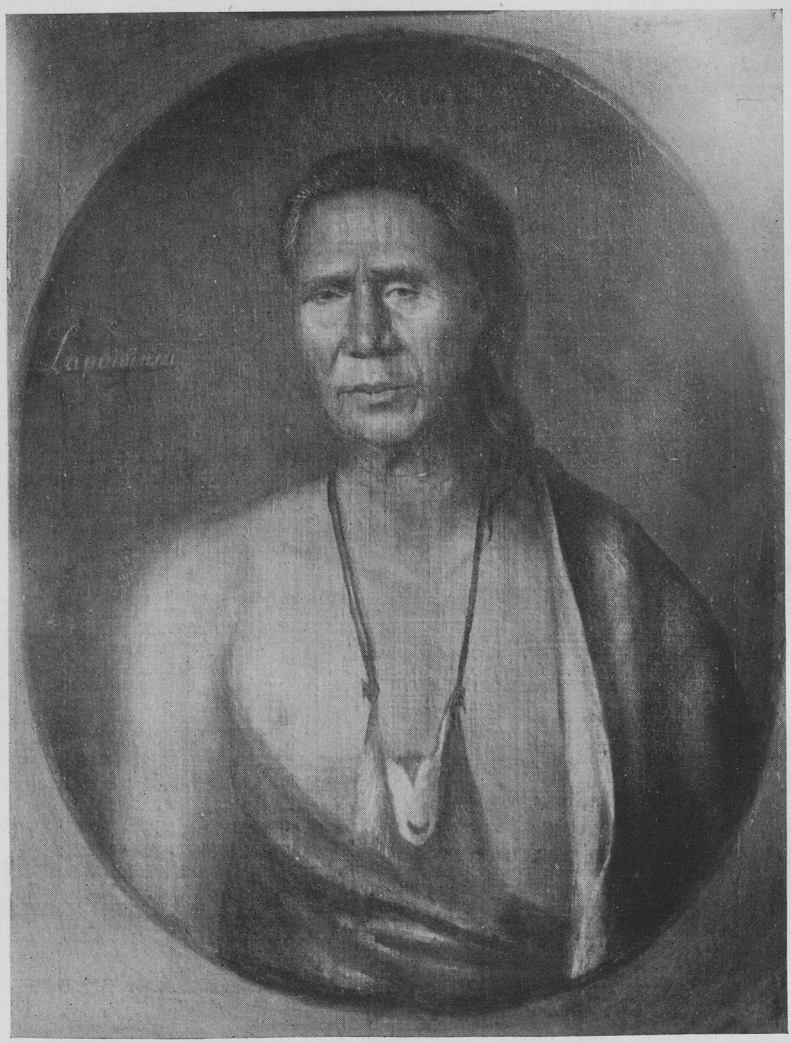
which is now owned by the Chew family of Philadelphia, lineal descendants of Jonas Nilsson, has been in possession of the family since 1646, or 280 years. No parallel to this in continuous ownership of real estate can be found in the city of Philadelphia. The Governor Lovelace patent, dated May 18, 1672, is quite interesting and important, as it shows that the tract at the time it was acquired lay on the extreme western confines of the settlement. This patent recites:

"To all to whom these present shall come Sendeth Greeting WHEREAS there are several pieces & parcels of land in Dela: river in the tenure or occupation of Jonas Neilson Viz. one pts. lying & being near the town of Kingses called and bounded North & by East on the land of Hans Mounson East & by South on the Schuylkill South & by West on the land of Peter Andries and West & by North on the Desert woods one parcel of land lying near the town of Kingses abutting North & by East on the land of Peter Andries & by South on the Schuylkill South & by West on the land of Peter Andries & West & by north on the Desert woods one home lot in the Corp. of Kingses bounded as aforesaid together with one orchard belonging to it Also on the South West side of Kingsess one piece or parcel of land containing about six acres more or less bounded on the Schuylkill East & by South on the land of Peter Andries North & by East on the land of Andries Boens South West & into the Desert woods west & by North one piece containing about three acres bounded on the Widow Dalbo South West on the land of Peter Andries North East on the Schuylkill East & by South on the Woods West & by North & one piece of meadow ground about two acres lying in Kingsess Kill North East on Andrew Boones and Mr. Ottos South West South South East on Peter Cock and the town of Kingsess West & by North. The whole parcel of land together containing by estimation about two hundred acres, Now for a confirmation unto him the said Jonas Nielson in his possession & enjoyment of the premises Know ye that by virtue of the Commission and authority to me given by his Royal Highness I

have ratified confirmed & granted & by these presents do ratify confirm & grant unto Jonas Nielson his Heirs & Assigns the aforementioned parcels of lands & premises with all and singular the appurtenances To have & to hold the said parcel or parcels of land & premises unto the said Jonas Nielson his Heirs & Assigns unto the proper use & behoof of him the said Jonas Nielson his Heirs & Assigns forever Yielding & paying therefore yearly & every year unto his Royal Highnesses use as a quit rent two bushels of winter wheat when it shall be demanded by such Officer or Officers in authority as shall be empowered & established in Delaware river & parts adjacent".

Jonas Nilsson also acquired by grant from the Court in November, 1677, 200 acres of land, "in the place called 'Moherhuting', above the mill, on the west side of the river". Nilsson lived on the homestead property on Jones' Lane with his wife, Yertrue (Gertrude), and family, seven sons and four daughters, until his death in 1693.[16] On this tract, at the end of the Minquas

[16]In the old records the name of Jonas Nilsson (Nilsson=son of Nicholas) is spelled in various ways, and after his death the surname disappeared entirely, forming a curious and to investigators a puzzling, but not uncommon, custom of change in names prevalent at that time. The use of family surnames can be traced back no farther than about the Tenth Century. In Sweden surnames were unknown before the Fourteenth Century. The use of surnames by the common people came in very much later than their assumption by the nobility. This may account in a measure for the many changes in names among the Swedish settlers on the Delaware in the Seventeenth Century, but here, it should also be remembered, a potent factor of change was the anglicizing of Swedish names, and names became more fixed after marriage into English families. Many Swedish names are patronymics formed by the addition of "son" to the baptismal or Christian name. It was also an occasional custom to change the Christian or first name to the surname, and in the instance of Jonas Nilsson we have one of the last striking recorded instances in this country of such transposition. The sons of Jonas Nilsson were styled "Mouns, Andrew and Neils Jones", etc., and, following the father's death, the surname Nilsson appears to have been dropped out of his branch of the family, which thereafter became "Jones", the metamorphosis of the name from the Christian "Jonas" to the surname "Jones" having been an apparently easy stage. In continental Europe the man sometimes added his wife's surname to his own, but it was rarely that the wife retained her maiden name, as did Armegot Printz. She was sometimes called Madame Papegoya, but preferred to be called Armegot Printz. She invariably signed all legal documents, etc., "Armegot Printz".



LAP-PA-WIN-SOE

Lapowinsa ("getting provisions"), famous Lenni Lenape Indian Chief and orator, one of the signers of the "Walking Purchase" Deed of 1737 (after William Penn's death), finally selling centre and upper Bucks County to the white men; denounced by the Delawares as a fraud and ending the friendship established by William Penn with the Indians in Pennsylvania. (See Plate—Tishcohan.)

Indian trail, he built his dwelling house and established an Indian trading post. It was built of stone, and in this respect it was different from most Indian trading posts of that period, which were built of hewn logs. There Nilsson successfully conducted the trading business with the Indians for many years probably until its importance began to wane.

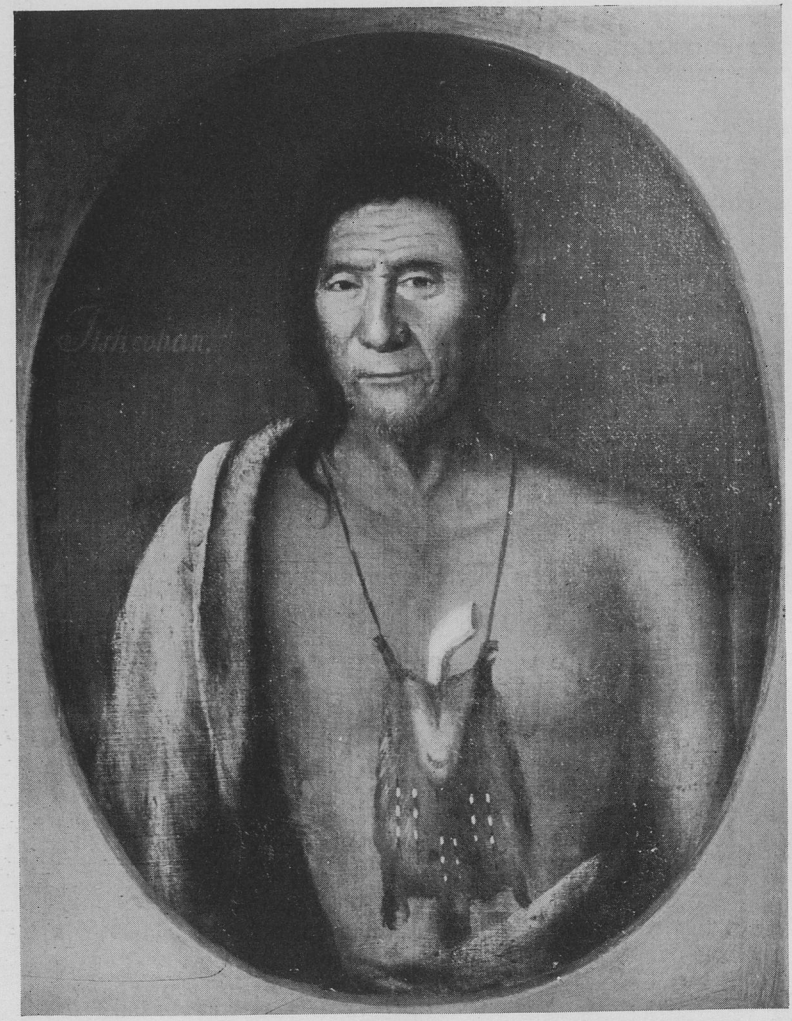
The great trail of the Minquas or Susquehanna Indians from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill River was no doubt one of the earliest used by white settlers before the coming of William Penn. It is indicated on a map of a survey made by Benjamin Chambers for William Penn in 1688-89, in accordance with the terms of a deed from the Indian chiefs Skakahoppoh, Secane, Malibor and Tangoras, "Indian Sakemakers", right owners of the land, to the Proprietary on July 30, 1685, for a tract of land lying between "Macopanackan, als Upland, now called Chester River or Creek, and the River or Creek of Pemapecka, now called Dublin Creek", and backward into the woods, described as follows in the deed: "Beginning at the hill called Conshohockin, on the River Manaiunck or Skoolkill, from thence extends in a paralell line to the said Macopanackan, als Chester Creek, by a southwesterly course, and from the said Conshohockin hill to ye aforesaid Pemapecka, als Dublin Creek, by ye said paralell line North-Easterly, and so up along ye s^{d} Pemapecka Creek so far as the Creek extends, and so from thence North-Westerly back into ye Woods, to

make up Two full Daies Journey, as far as a man can go in Two Dayes from the s^{d} Station of ye s^{d} Paralell line at Pemapecka, also beginning at the s^{d} paralell at Macopanackan, als Chester Creek, and so from thence up the s^{d} creek as far as it extends; and from thence north-westerly back into the Woods to make up Two full Dayes Journey, as far as a man can go in Two Dayes from the s^{d} Station of the s^{d} paralell line at ye s^{d} Macopanackan, als Chester Creek". (Pennsylvania Archives, I. 92.) The Indian trail, as shown on this survey map, led from the Nilsson trading post on Minquas or Kingsessing Kill (Creek) past Old Swedes' Mill at the head of tidewater on Cobbs Creek, thence crossed diagonally the whole extent of Delaware County through Darby, Ridley, Nether Providence, Middletown and Edgmont townships, then passed through Chester County, up White Clay Creek to the Pequea Valley by way of "The Gap". This great trail where it crossed Ridley Creek at Long Point, Rose Valley, Delaware County, a half mile south of Moylan, has been marked by The Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Borough of Rose Valley. The marker, which was unveiled with impressive ceremonies on June 5, 1926, including an address by Albert Cook Myers, Secretary of The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, on "The Great Minquas Trail", consists of a monolith, 7 x 3 x 1½ feet, to which is attached an inscribed bronze tablet, showing on a panel at the bottom a drawing by Charles H. Stephens

of a procession of Indians on the trail carrying packs of beaver skins. A life-size bronze beaver rests on a low stone at the base of the shaft.

Jonas Nilsson became the bodyguard and confidential business adviser of Armegot Printz, wife of Johan Papegoya and daughter of Governor Printz, who had large landed interests and remained here for some years after her husband and father had gone back to Sweden. Armegot Printz was esteemed by her own people as haughty and imperious. Because of this or other reasons, she had aroused mild animosities against herself, and Nilsson often safeguarded her against reprisals by her neighbors. Some of this dislike may have been visited upon Nilsson himself by a few of his neighbors, who, unable to cope with him in physical strength, harassed him with numerous petty suits, as his name is frequently found in the record of the Court at Upland, either as plaintiff or defendant.

Nilsson was one of twenty-four of the leading Swedish settlers who, on November 13, 1677, petitioned the Upland Court for permission to settle together "in a towne att the west syde of this River Just below the faals" [Bucks County, opposite Trenton]. The names attached to the petition are: "Israell Helm, Laurence Cock, Morris Cock, Andries Benckson, Swen Lom, Ephraim Herman, Casper Herman, John Dalboo, Jasper Fiske, Hans Moensen, Frederick Romey, Erik Mulk, Gunner Rambo, Tho. Harwood, Erik Cock, Jan Cock, Peter Jockum, Peter Cock



TISH-CO-HAN

Tishcohan ("He never blackens himself"), famous Lenni Lenape Indian Chief, one of the signers of the "Walking Purchase" Deed of 1737. This and the portrait of Lapowinsa were painted from life by Hesselius, the Swedish artist, for John Penn, in 1735, at Pennsbury, Bucks County, and for which John Penn paid Hesselius £16. The original portraits are now in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, having been presented to the Society, in 1836, by Granville Penn, Esquire. (See Plate—Lapowinsa.)

Junior, Jan Stille, Jonas Neelson, Oele Swensen, James Sanderlin, Mathias Mathiasse Devos, William Orian". The petition recites that the petitioners, being all inhabitants for "ye most parte born & brought up in this River & parts Have a great Inclination (as well for ye Strength of ye River, as for ye convenience of travelars & other ways) to settle together in a towne" at the point already named. They requested the Court, in laying the petition before the Governor, to ask him to "have each of them Lotts Laid out one hundred acres of Land, wth a fitt proportion of marrsh, as alsoe that a fitt place for a Towne may be laid out, In ye most convenient place there about wth such priviledges & Libertys for their Incouragem^t^ as Shall bee thought fitt and that the same may bee confirmed unto them by his hono^r^ ye Governo^r^".

Thus the Swedes, six years before William Penn picked this location as the most inviting spot along the Delaware River for his manor of Pennsbury, recognized its eligibility as a settlement site. Their dream of a new town there was not realized. While the Court probably transmitted the petition to Governor Andross, it does not appear that the petition was granted.

The Upland Court record also shows that Jonas Nilsson in 1679 presented a claim for 106 gilders "for the burriels of Peter Veltscheeder and Christian Samuels, who were by the Indians murthered att Tinnagcong Island" in 1672. "Tinnagcong" or "Tinne-

konck" Island was what is now known as Burlington Island in the Delaware River. It was called "uper dinidocke" in the journal of George Fox, who passed over the island in his journey through this territory in 1672. "Tennakonck" or "Tinnekonck" has been interpreted to mean "along the edge of the island", perhaps from the fact that the Indians landed on the side of the island from their canoes. The name then became applied to the island itself. Its original meaning, after having been long perverted, seems to have been eventually lost to the Indians themselves, who also applied the name to an island. The Indians at Tinicum (Tennakonck) Island and those at Burlington (Tinnekonck) Island perhaps pronounced the name differently. Burlington Island was also known at various times as Chygoes Island, New Beverly and Bridlington. It was named Chygoes Island for Peter Jegou, who once had title to the island, and not from "Chygoe, an Indian sachem, who lived there", as has been erroneously stated.

In 1680, the Court at Upland—Upland being the most populous settlement in New Sweden at the time the Court was established there—was transferred to the town of "Kingsesse", the transfer being noted on the Court record thus: "In Regard that Upland Creek where ye Court heitherto has sate is att ye Lower End of ye County; The Court therefore for ye most Ease of ye People have thought fitt for ye future to sitt & meet att ye Towne of Kingsesse in ye Schuyl-

Jenny Lind

JENNY LIND

Jenny Lind was the exquisite singer, the "Swedish Nightingale", the one outstanding vocal star whose wonderful voice and "the truly ideal humanity of all her singing", as a contemporary critic described it, captivated our grandfathers and grandmothers during her visit to America in 1850-52. Not a few American homes where art and music are cherished still treasure traditions and mementoes of Jenny Lind's triumphal tour of New York, Philadelphia and other cities. The great hall of Castle Garden, New York, where in September, 1850, the winsome young Swedish singer, clad simply in a white dress, came forward for her first concert before an American audience of 7000 persons, was the scene of such a tumultuous welcome as has never before or since been given to a visiting prima donna in this country.

Mlle. Lind was born in Stockholm, October 6, 1821, the daughter of a lace manufacturer. She married Otto Goldschmidt, a young pianist and son of a wealthy Hamburg merchant, in New York, February 5, 1852. She then returned to Europe and thereafter declined all propositions to sing in public. First settling at Dresden, Germany, she later went to England and died at Malvern in that country, November 2, 1887. During the later years of life, she employed her time largely in works of charity.

kills". This "Towne of Kingsesse" was probably in the vicinity of Old Swedes Mill, built by Governor Printz. Jonas Nilsson figured in the first business to come before the Court after the change in location, which is noted June 8, 1680, on the record as follows:

"Upon ye desire of Gunla Andries & hur husband Justice henry Jones desiering that a certaine award & Return of some p^{r}sons heretofore by ye Co:^{rt} appointed to view ye Lands & heare & determine ye difference about ye same betweene Peter andries decesed & Jonas Neelson may be put upon Record, itt was by ye Co:^{rt} granted, & itt being in dutch written is to be Translated in English." The tract of land mentioned in this paper was "a small garden or spot of Land Lying at ye Thrashhouse of Jonas Nielsen, w:^{ch} was given him by S:^{r} Robbart" [Carr], and appears to have been in dispute even before it came into Nilsson's possession. So far as known, this is the first mention of a thrashhouse, which comprised a roofed building with a hardwood floor, upon which the grains were beaten out of cereal stalk-heads with flails.

The trading post of Jonas Nilsson commanded a large part of the beaver traffic with the Minquas Indians and perhaps was the busiest place in all New Sweden.

The beaver trade was one of the incentives for the Swedes in settling on the Delaware. It would be interesting to know the extent of this trade, but little reliable data is available. Statements in official

reports of that time are only fragmentary. Before there was a permanent settlement of any kind on the Delaware, the trade in skins seems to have been considerable. According to a document in the Royal Archives at The Hague, the Dutch ship, *Arms of Amsterdam,* sailing from New Amsterdam for Holland, September 23, 1626, carried a cargo which included 7246 beaver skins, 853½ otter skins, 81 mink skins, 36 wildcat skins and 34 rat skins.

Hazard, in his "Annals" (1850), says: "They [the Swedes] exported 30,000 skins the first year after their arrival, having managed their trade with the Indians to undersell the Dutch." Johnson, in "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware" (1911), says Hazard's statement is erroneous and was probably based on the report of William Kieft, Director General of New Netherland, in which Kieft says the Dutch trade "had fallen short full 30,000". Kieft's report is also mentioned in Smith's "History of Delaware County", (1862), but no statistics are given as to the volume of the beaver trade.

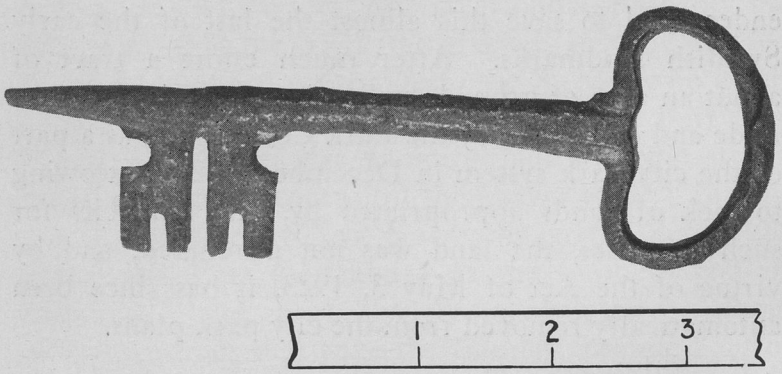
In his "Report" to the New Sweden Company, written June 11, 1644, just before the *Fama* sailed for Göttenburg, Governor Johan Printz says: "The returns which it is possible to bring together in a hurry are herewith sent over, namely, whole beavers, 1300, one-third part beavers, 538, half-beavers, 299, and one-fourth part beavers, 5, total, small and large beavers altogether, 2142 pieces". In his second "Report", for

the year 1647, Governor Printz complains that "the Right Honorable Company suffered the great damage of losing 8000 or 9000 beavers, which have passed out of our hands", due to the activity of Hollander traders, but he expressed the hope that "all sorts of presents", just brought over by the ship *Haij,* would restore "trade with us as before".

That the beaver trade was quite large, there can be little doubt. For years the early settlers used beaver skins as currency and in payment for imported goods. In 1667 Colonel Nicolls, Governor of New York and the Delaware, fixed the value of each beaver at 8 guilders, or 13 s. 4 d. The export duty on beavers was 10½ per cent.

Ferris, in his "Original Settlements on the Delaware", (1846), gives the following spirited word picture of the animated scenes around the Nilsson trading post:

"We can look back through the long vista of two hundred years, and behold that little area, about one hundred yards square, * * * and see the native Minquas, some in their canoes paddling down the Christeen, others on land marching in single file, with their packs of beaver, and otter, and deer skins, and their tobacco, and maize, and venison, down to the fort, to exchange them for the cloths and the blankets, the tools and the trinkets of European production. There we can see the wondering Indian, regardful of all around him, but, according to Indian custom, sup-



IRON DOOR KEY

From Jonas Nilsson dwelling house, which formerly stood on Jones' Lane, Kingsessing; now in the author's possession.

pressing every motion of surprise and wonder; and there the trafficking Swede, spreading out his goods, and his toys, his blankets, and his beads, to tempt him to barter. There we can view the matronly squaw, with her pappoose at her back, fixed in a basket woven for the purpose, and ornamented with porcupine quills and other finery; and there the tawny maiden, just ripening into womanhood, gazing with intense interest on the beads and the mirrors, and the shawls and the ribbons; hardly able to suppress the working of desire to see her person glittering in the splendid treasure".

With the cellar walls of the dwelling house and ruins of the trading post standing and the family graveyard almost intact in 1915, Major David S. B. Chew and the author, lineal descendants of Jonas Nilsson,

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endeavored to save this almost the last of the early Swedish landmarks. After much effort a tract of about an acre of ground, embracing the ruins, was set aside and confirmed by the Park Commission as a part of the city park system in December, 1922, but owing to lack of funds appropriated by City Councils for such purposes, the land was not purchased, and by virtue of the Act of May 3, 1923, it has since been automatically removed from the city park plans.

FORT NYA WASA, OR VASA

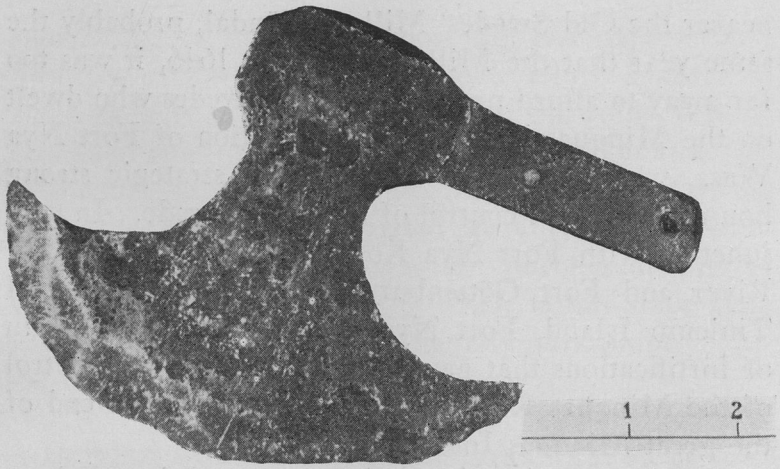
Leaving the site of the Nilsson trading post, go back on Jones' Lane to Botanic Avenue (32.8 m.), turn left and follow Botanic Avenue to Island Road (33.2 m.), then again turn left into Island Road and proceed a short distance to the site of Fort Nya Wasa, or Vasa, (33.3 m.), which was a block house built about 1646 where the present Island Road crossed the Minquas or Kingsessing Kill (Mingo Creek). To the present generation, this may seem to be an odd location for a fort, but to the early Swedes it was very important. The topography of the locality, it should be remembered, has changed much in recent times, and Mingo Creek has been largely obliterated by Mingo Creek sewer.

Fort Nya Wasa was little more than a block house. It was located upon the west bank of the Mingo Creek and probably just south of the present Island Road. Although a block house had been built by Printz

nearer the Old Swedes' Mill at Möndal, probably the same year that the Mill was erected, 1646, it was too far away to afford protection to the Swedes who dwelt on the Minquas Kill, hence the erection of Fort Nya Wasa, which also was an important strategic strong house in Swedish control of the beaver trade. In conjunction with Fort Nya Korsholm on the Schuylkill River and Fort Göttenburg at the southern end of Tinicum Island, Fort Nya Wasa completed a chain of fortifications that gave the Swedes absolute control of the Minquas Kill and the Schuylkill at the end of the great Minquas Indian trail.

In his "Report" for 1647 Governor Johan Printz, of New Sweden, writes: "The fort in Skylenkyll [Schuylkill], called Kårsholm, is pretty nearly ready. . . . Further, to prejudice the trade of the Hollanders, I have built a fine house (called Wasa) on the other side of Kårsholm, by the road of the Minquas, so strong that four or five men, well provided with guns, balls, and powder, will be able to defend themselves there against the savages; seven freemen, sturdy fellows, have settled in that place. Again, a quarter of a mile [the Swedish mile is equal to 6.625 English miles] higher up, by the said Minquas' Road, I have built another strong house, five freemen settling there. This place I have called Möndal".

From the site of Fort Nya Wasa, continue on Island Road to Tinicum Road (33.4 m.), turn left into Tinicum Road and proceed to Penrose Ferry Road and



IRON TOMAHAWK

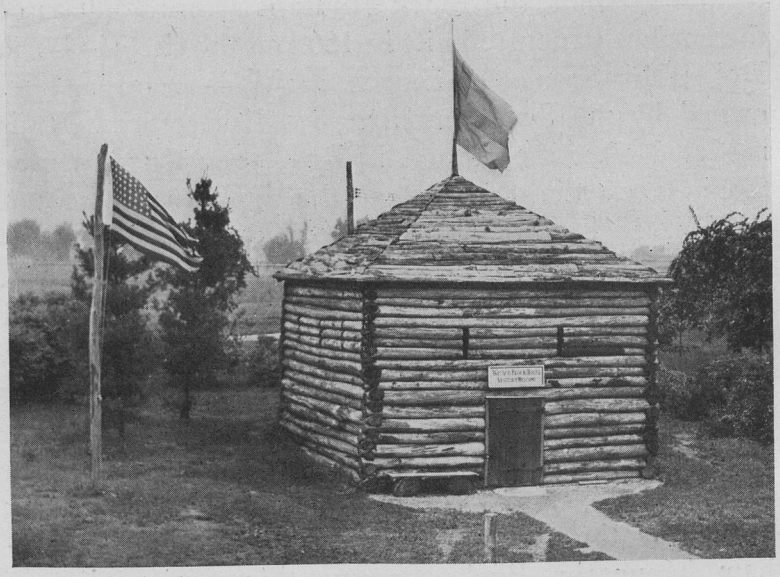
Found (1889) on a farm on Carpenter's Island, between Fort Mifflin and Cannon Ball House; in the author's collection. It is a type of weapon made by European blacksmiths and was used by the Indians at the time of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

turn left, passing again the Bleakly House on the right (34.1 m.). Continue on Penrose Ferry Road to the junction of three roads (34.9 m.) cross Penrose Ferry bridge and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, passing Gallows Lane (35.8 m.) on the left, and pause at the entrance to the old Point Breeze Driving Park on the right (36.4 m.). This park was once one of the most famous in the country. In 1860, when Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of England, visited Philadelphia, he was taken to the park to witness the races. It was then one of the show places of the city. Here, looking towards the south, a fine view

of the Sesqui-Centennial grounds is obtained, with the Swedish Block House in the foreground. This is perhaps the best view of the Sesqui-Centennial grounds from any vantage point except an airplane.

REPLICA OF WICACO BLOCK HOUSE

Now proceed to Moyamensing Avenue (36.9 m.), turn right into that street and continue thereon to Packer Avenue (37.1 m.), then turn right into



REPLICA OF WICACO BLOCK HOUSE

Erected by The Swedish Colonial Society on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds and dedicated, June 2, 1926, in the presence of Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden.

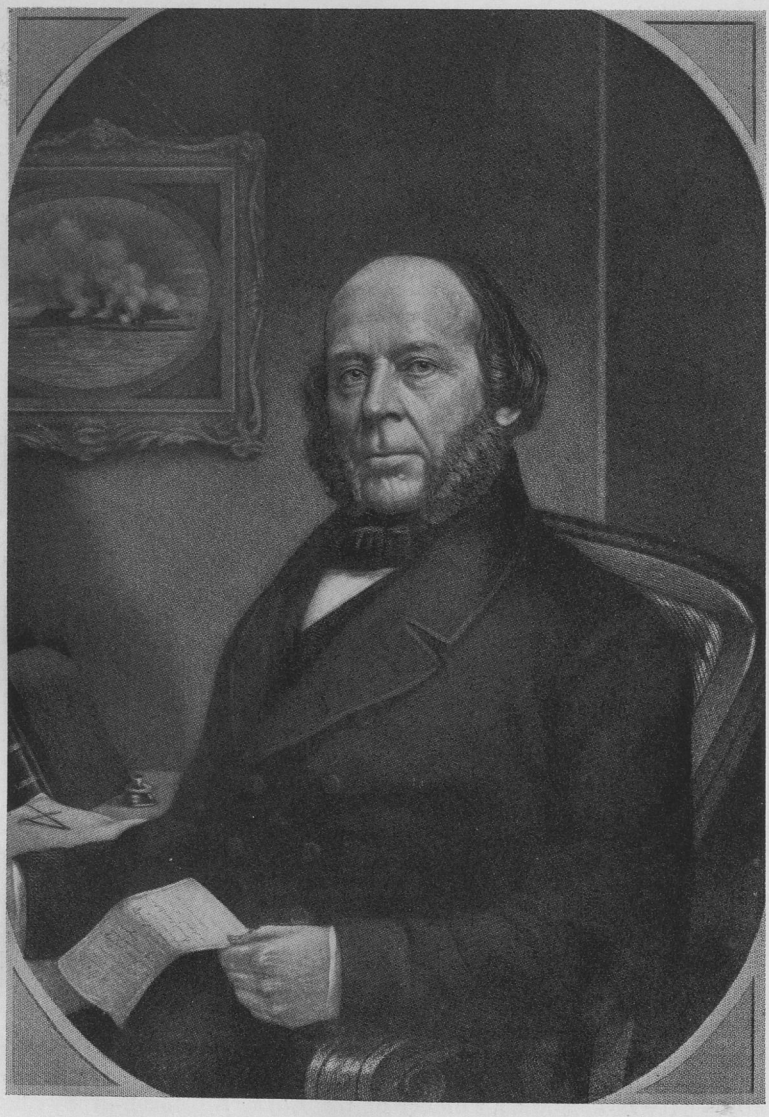
Twentieth Street, the western border of the Sesqui-Centennial grounds, passing through the entrance gate and proceeding along the right driveway about two hundred yards to the replica of the Wicaco Block House (37.8 miles), where this itinerary ends.

The Block House is built on a knoll overlooking and sloping towards the lagoon, called Edgewater Lake—a location which, in a measure, simulates the site of the original Wicaco Block House on the Delaware. Perhaps the most significant object on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds, the Block House is a reproduction of the ancient structure built in 1669 on the site of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church at Wicaco on a tract owned by the Swansons, first Swedish settlers. It is modeled after the picture in Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay's "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware", second edition, 1858. There is little doubt that Dr. Clay secured his description from Dr. Nicholas Collin, last Swedish Lutheran pastor of Gloria Dei, who had opportunities to see a picture of the original Block House on an odd-shaped silver box in the possession of an old Swede.

This replica, a solid, substantial structure, 20 feet square by 18 feet in height, was built from logs cut from near the "Wolf Rocks", on the top of Buckingham Mountain, Bucks County, thirty miles distant. The round logs are notched at the ends, following the method of Swedish craftsmen. Wooden pins are used instead of nails. The heavy door is made of oaken

COUNT AXEL FERSEN

Was born at Stockhölm, Sweden, 1755, son of Count Axel, field marshal of the army of Sweden, and was educated in the Military Academy of Turin, Italy. After a brief service in the Swedish army he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Swedes and entered the French service as a body guard of Louis XVI. Count Fersen came to America with Rochambeau and in the Revolution fought under Lafayette at Yorktown. He died at Stockholm in 1810.



J. Ericsson

JOHN ERICSSON

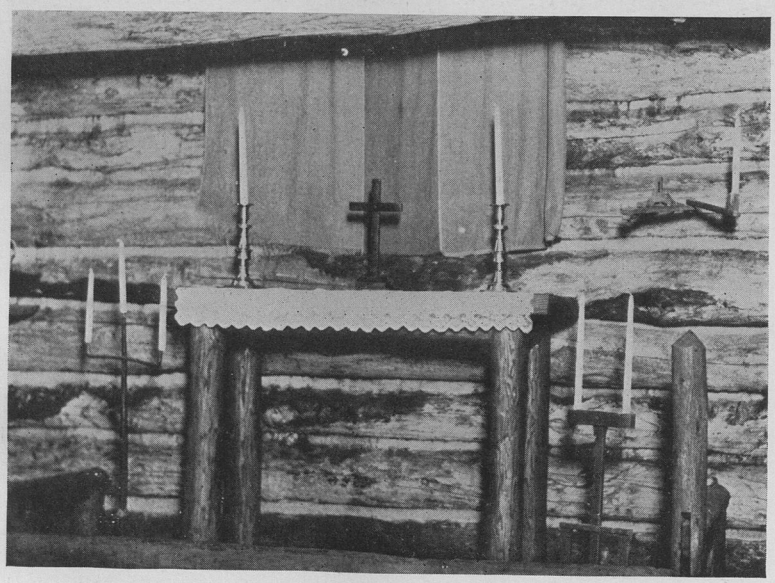
John Ericsson, Engineer, was born in Långbanshyttan, Province of Wermland, Sweden, July 31, 1803. He came from a family of distinguished engineers and received his early training in the engineering sciences from a German officer who served under Bernadotte. He entered the Swedish army in 1820, was rapidly promoted, but resigned in 1827 after reaching a captaincy. In 1826 he invented a flame engine, but it was not successful.

Prior to 1836 Ericsson conceived the idea which was put in practical shape when in 1854 he presented to Emperor Napoleon III plans of a partially submerged armored vessel, with guns in a revolving shot-proof cupola placed centrally on the deck. This was the first suggestion of the "Monitor", which defeated the ironclad "Merrimac", March 9, 1862.

In later years he devoted himself to the study of torpedoes and sun motors. He died in New York, March 8, 1889, and in the following year on the request of the Swedish Government his body was removed to the land of his birth.

puncheons, with bars and massive iron lock and chains. The rafters are round poles, on which are placed rough boards, and these in turn are covered with a series of overlapping slabs, sawn from logs. There are loop-holes on the four sides.

Like the building itself, its furnishings are solid in construction and simple is design. In the main they comprise a rude altar and rail above which, as a reredos, is hung the Swedish flag unfurled at the dedication. A stairway, hewn from a solid log 18 inches



REPLICA OF WICACO BLOCK HOUSE (INTERIOR)

Showing altar, with rail, candles, and, as a reredos, the Swedish flag used at the dedication of the Block House.

REPLICA OF WICACO BLOCK HOUSE (INTERIOR)

Showing steps at side cut, Swedish fashion, from a solid log, 18 in. in diameter, leading to the platform at the loopholes.

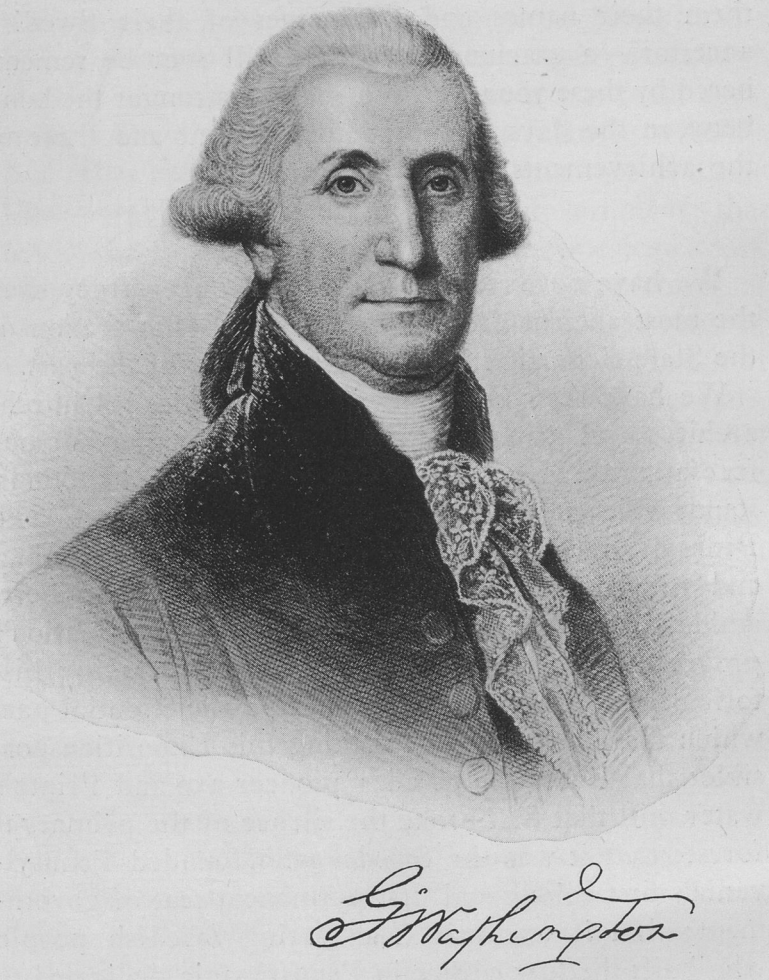
in diameter, leads to the balcony on the sides, giving access to the loopholes. Among the objects of interest are a pewter Communion service from an old Lutheran Church, which, while of a later period, has the characteristics of the Communion service used in the first Swedish churches in America; a number of heavy ancient flintlock guns, one of which is said to have been used in New Sweden at the time of Governor Printz; a copy of a map of New Sweden, made in 1654-55 by

Peter Lindeström, the first ethnologist and cartographer of the Delaware Valley; examples of pioneer axes and implements with which the Swedish craftsmen built their log houses, together with other relics of the early Swedish period.

The Block House was dedicated by The Swedish Colonial Society on Wednesday morning, June 2, 1926, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, and a large assemblage of people, many of them of Swedish lineage. Following brief but impressive exercises the Crown Prince made an address in which, after referring to the Swedish pioneers, he congratulated their descendants in America upon having had such stalwart forebears, who, he said, through extreme hardships and great privations had gained a foothold in the New World. He complimented The Swedish Colonial Society upon so happily presenting the historic atmosphere in the reproduction of the old Wicaco Block House, concluding his remarks with the following words:

"May I be permitted to say that the Princess and I have been much touched and gratified by your welcome".

After inspecting the Block House and the historical exhibits the Crown Prince observed a group of boys and girls and upon learning they were descended from early settlers, afforded them extreme pleasure and gratification by shaking hands and individually asking



WERTMÜLLER'S WASHINGTON

Painted by Adolf Ulrich Wertmüller, Swedish artist, 1794, in Philadelphia, after a single sitting.

them their names and the names of their Swedish ancestors—a gracious act which will ever be remembered by these young people, making stronger the bond between the days of the commencement and those of the achievements of ten generations.

* * *

We have now reached the end of our journey over the most ancient area of Pennsylvania—no section of the State richer in history and traditions of the past.

We have seen Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, architectural gem and monument to the piety of our forefathers. Here, on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds, stands Wicaco Block House, Swedish contribution to Pennsylvania's beginning, typifying in its simple lines and rugged form the Swedish pioneer. And here, amidst assembled evidence of the world's and nation's progress, with various ethnic groups portraying historic origin, let us ever keep in mind the essential part which the Swedes had in making this Exposition possible; that it was the Swedes' pioneer axe and Printz's water mill that first broke the silence of the primaeval forest; that it was the Swedes who founded Pennsylvania's first colony and first permanent seat of government; that it was this God-fearing Swedish people who built the first edifice in Pennsylvania dedicated to the worship of God; that it was the Swedes who, by their policy of "humanity and respect" for the native Red Men, made it possible for white men to secure

and maintain a permanent lodgment on Pennsylvania soil; that it was the Swedes who in early days took high rank in art, science and music; that it was from those Swedes already experienced in their relations with the Red Men and a new country's problems that William Penn largely drew advisors for his government; that it was Hesselius, a Swede, the pioneer American artist, who painted from life those remarkable pictures of Lapowinsa and Tishcohan, the earliest portraits of Delaware Indian chiefs; that it was from the brush of a greater Swedish artist, Wertmüller, whence came the famous portrait of Washington, widely copied; that it was a Morton whose vote decided the fate of the Declaration of Independence; that in our wars arose heroic Swedish figures, Fersen in the Revolution and Ericsson and Dahlgren in the Civil War; and that it was Sweden who sent us Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, whose marvelous voice, winsome personality and acts of charity will ever be cherished as a national remembrance.

* * *

But above and beyond all, we should ever remember that Tinicum Island, where in 1643 Governor Johan Printz established Swedish sovereignty and whence Swedish settlers spread into adjacent Wicaco, Passyunk and Kingsessing, is the spot in that vast "hitherto unoccupied ground" of the New World "Where Pennsylvania History Began".

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The object of this appendix is to bring together under a single cover, in convenient form, widely scattered documents that not only illustrate and supplement many of the subjects treated in the preceding pages, but also contain other authentic and interesting matter relating to the early Swedes on the Delaware.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JOHAN PRINTZ GOVERNOR OF NEW SWEDEN

"Instructions, according to which Her Royal Majesty, our Most Gracious Queen, will have the Lieutenant-Colonel, now also the appointed Governor over New Sweden, the noble and well-born John Printz, *to regulate himself, as well during his voyage as upon his arrival in that country. Given at Stockholm, the 15th of August, 1642.*

"Inasmuch as some of the subjects of Her Royal Majesty and of the Crown of Sweden have, for some time past, undertaken to sail to the coasts of the West Indies, and have already succeeded in conquering and purchasing a considerable tract of land, and in promoting commerce, with the especial object of extending the jurisdiction and greatness of Her Royal Majesty and of the Swedish crown, and have called the country NEW SWEDEN: wherefore, and inasmuch as Her Royal Majesty approves and finds this their undertaking and voyaging not only laudable in itself, but reasonable, and likely, in the course of time, to benefit and strengthen Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish throne; So has Her Royal Majesty, for the promotion of that work, and for the assistance of those who participate therein, furnished them for the making of that important voyage, and also for the confirming and strengthening of that important work thus begun in New Sweden, for said voyage, two ships, named the *Fama* and the *Swan,* as well as some other means necessary thereto, under a certain Governor, whom Her Majesty has provided with sufficient and necessary powers, having thereunto appointed and legitimated Lieutenant-Colonel John Printz, whom she has, accordingly, seen good to instruct upon the points following.

"2. The ships above named having proceeded to Götheborg, John Printz, the Governor of New Sweden, shall now, without any delay, take his departure to said place, so arranging his journey by land that he may reach there by the first opportunity. Going down to

Götheborg, he shall assist in ordering and arranging everything in the best manner possible, and especially in accordance with the best regulations that the members of the Company can have made; and as concerns his own person, and that of his attendants, he shall so arrange his affairs that he may immediately, in the month of September next following, set sail from this country and proceed to sea.

"3. But either before, or at the time when the ships are about to set sail from Götheborg, the Governor shall consult with the skippers and officers of the ships, considering and deciding, according to the state of the wind and other circumstances, whether he shall direct his course to the north of Scotland, or through the channel between France and England.

"4. Under way and on the journey, he must see to it that the officers and people of the ships perform their duties at sea truly and faithfully; and in all important and serious matters he can always avail himself of the aid and counsel of the persons aforesaid who usually form the council of a ship; he shall also have every important occurrence carefully noted, causing a correct log, or journal, thereof to be kept, of which also he shall, by every opportunity, send hither a correct copy.

"5. The Governor, God willing, having arrived in New Sweden, he must, for his better information, bear in mind that the boundaries of the country of which our subjects have taken possession extend, in virtue of the articles of the contract entered into with the wild inhabitants of the country, as its rightful lords, from the sea-coast at Cape Hinlopen, upwards along the west side of Godin's Bay, and so up the Great South River, onwards to Minque's Kil, where Fort Christina is built, and thence still farther along the South river, and up to a place which the wild inhabitants call Sankikans [Falls of Delaware, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, opposite Trenton, New Jersey, ninety (90) miles from the mouth of Delaware Bay], where the farthest boundaries of New Sweden are to be found. This tract, or district, of country extends in length about thirty (30)

German miles, but in breadth, and into the interior, it is, in and by the contract, conditioned that Her Royal Majesty's subjects, and the participants in this Company of navigators, may hereafter occupy as much land as they may desire.

"6. Recently, and in the year last past — viz., 1641 — several English families, probably amounting to sixty persons in all, have settled, and begun to build and cultivate the land elsewhere, namely, upon the east side of the above mentioned South river, on a little stream named Ferken's Kil; so have also the above named subjects of Her Majesty, and participants in the Company, purchased for themselves of the wild inhabitants of the country the whole of this eastern side of the river, from the mouth of the aforesaid great river at Cape May up to a stream named Narraticen's Kil, which tract extends about twelve (12) German miles, including also the said Ferken's Kil, with the intention of thus drawing to themselves the English aforesaid. This purchase the Governor shall always, with all his power, keep intact, and thus bring these families under the jurisdiction and government of Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Crown; especially as we are informed that they themselves are not indisposed thereto; and should they be induced, as a free people, voluntarily to submit themselves to a government which can maintain and protect them, it is believed that they might shortly amount to some hundred strong. But however that may be, the Governor is to seek to bring these English under the government of the Swedish Crown, inasmuch as Her Royal Majesty finds it to be thus better for herself and the Crown as partners in this undertaking; and they might also, with good reason, be driven out and away from said place; therefore, Her Most Royal Majesty aforesaid will most graciously leave it to the discretion of Governor Printz so to consider and act in the premises as can be done with propriety and success.

"7. There is no doubt that the Holland West India Company will seek to appropriate to themselves the place aforesaid, and the large

tract of land upon which the English have settled, and the whole of the above named east side of the Great South River, and that so much the rather as their fort or fortification of Nassau, which they have manned with about twenty (20) men, is not very far therefrom, upon the same eastern side of the river, just as they also make pretensions to the whole western side of the aforesaid South river, and consequently to all that of which our subjects aforesaid have taken possession, which they have seized, relying upon their Fort Nassau, whereby they would take possession of the whole South river, and of the whole country situated upon both sides of the same river. It is for this, that they have protested against the beginning which her before mentioned Majesty's subjects have made in settling and building, and, so far as they could, have always opposed and sought to prevent our people from going up the South river and past their Fort Nassau. Therefore shall the Governor take measures for meeting the agents and participants of said Holland West India Company in a proper manner, and with mildness, but firmly, remonstrate, and make known to them the upright intentions of Her Royal Majesty and her subjects in the premises, that nothing has herein been sought, or is now sought, other than a free opening for commerce; that Her Royal Majesty's subjects have, in a just and regular manner, purchased of the proper owners and possessors of the country that district of which they have taken possession, and which they have begun to cultivate, and that they cannot, therefore, without injustice, oppose Her Royal Majesty or her subjects, or seek to disturb them in their possessions without doing them great injury. But should the same Holland Company, contrary to all better hopes, allow themselves to undertake any hostility, or make any attack, then, in such case, it will only be proper to be prepared with the best means that circumstances will allow, and so seek to repel force by force; therefore as this, like everything else, is best judged of and decided on the ground, so also does Her Royal Majesty place it in the Governor's discretion to meet such

vexations in the first instance with kind admonitions, but if these are not effective, then with severity, according to the best of his understanding, so as to arrange everything to the best advantage and honor alike of Her Royal Majesty and the members of the Company. But if no such troubles arise, which it is hoped will be the case, and Her Royal Majesty and her subjects remain undisturbed in that which they have rightfully brought into their possession, then shall the Governor hold good friendship and neighborhood with the aforesaid Hollanders at Fort Nassau, and with those who dwell upon the North river at Mankatan's, or New Amsterdam, as also with the English who dwell in the country of Virginia, and make no inroads upon any of them, nor interfere with that of which they are in the actual possession. Especially since the adjacent English in Virginia have already commenced to offer Her Royal Majesty's subjects in New Sweden all kinds of useful assistance, and to let them procure, upon reasonable payment, such cattle and seed-corn as they may desire; therefore shall the Governor continually seek to give free and undisturbed course to the correspondence and commerce thus begun with the English, to the use and benefit of Her Royal Majesty's subjects aforesaid.

"8. Those Hollanders who have emigrated to New Sweden, and settled there under the protection of Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Crown, over whom Jost von dem Boyandh has command, the Governor shall treat according to the contents of the charter and privileges conferred by Her Royal Majesty, of the principles whereof the Governor has been advised; but in other respects he shall show them all good-will and kindness, yet so that he shall hold them also to the same, that they also upon their side comply with the requisitions of their charter, which they have received. And inasmuch as notice has already been given them that they have settled too near to Fort Christina, and as houses are said to be built at the distance of almost three miles from that place, they should therefore leave that place and betake themselves to a somewhat greater distance

from the said fort. So also does Her Royal Majesty leave it to the good pleasure and prudence of the Governor, when on the ground, duly to consider the deportment of said Hollanders and the situation of the place of which they have taken possession, and, according to his judgment, either let them remain there quietly, or make such a disposition and settlement of the matter as he shall find most suitable and advantageous to Her Royal Majesty and the participants in said Company of navigation.

"9. The wild nations, bordering upon all other sides, the Governor shall understand how to treat with all humanity and respect, that no violence or wrong be done to them by Her Royal Majesty or her subjects aforesaid; but he shall rather, at every opportunity, exert himself, that the same wild people may gradually be instructed in the truths and worship of the Christian religion, and in other ways brought to civilization and good government, and in this manner properly guided. Especially shall he seek to gain their confidence, and impress upon their minds that neither he, the Governor, nor his people and subordinates are come into those parts to do them any wrong or injury, but much more for the purpose of furnishing them with such things as they may need for the ordinary wants of life, and also for such things as are found among them which they themselves cannot make for their own use, or buy or exchange. Therefore shall the Governor also see thereto that the people of Her Royal Majesty, or of the Company who are engaged in trading in those parts, allow the wild people to obtain such things as they need at a price somewhat more moderate than they are getting them of the Hollanders at Fort Nassau, or the adjacent English, so that said wild people may be withdrawn from them, and be so much the more won to our people.

"10. In regard to the Governor's place of residence, Her Royal Majesty leaves it to him to provide and choose the same according as he finds the case to be in the place, or it can be continued where it now is, and the residence arranged and ordered in the most con-

venient manner possible; in like manner shall the Governor also provide a suitable place for a fortress, either at Cape Hinlopen, or the island called 'James' Island,' or wherever else a good site for the same may be found: wherein he has especially to keep in view these considerations above all others, namely, that by such a fortification it should be possible to close up the South river, having it commanded by the same fortress, and that there should also be found there, without great difficulty, a suitable harbor wherein the ships of Her Royal Majesty and her subjects could be in security, and, if need so were, continue to lie there over winter.

"11. And if the Governor does not find it necessary at once and hastily to fortify another new place, but can for the present properly defend himself by Fort Christina, then shall he so much the more zealously at once arrange and urge forward agriculture and the improvement of the land, setting and urging the people thereto with zeal and energy, exerting himself above all other things that so much seed-corn may be committed to the ground that the people may derive from it their necessary food.

"12. Next to this, he shall pay the necessary attention to the culture of tobacco, and appoint thereto a certain number of laborers, so arranging that the produce may be large, more and more being set out and cultivated from time to time, so that he can send over a good quantity of tobacco on all ships coming hither.

"13. That better arrangements may be made for the production of cattle, both great and small, the Governor shall at once exert himself to obtain a good breed of cattle of all kinds, and especially of that which is sent out from this country, and also seek to obtain a supply from the neighboring English, dividing everything with those who will use and employ it in agriculture in exchange for seed, and with such prudence as he shall find most serviceable to the members of the Company.

"14. Among and above other things, he shall direct his attention to sheep, to obtain them of good kinds, and as soon as may be seek to

arrange as many sheep-folds as he conveniently can, so that presently a considerable supply of wool of good quality may be sent over to this country.

"15. The peltry-trade with the natives he shall also, so far as possible, seek to sustain in a good state, exercise a careful inspection of all engaged in it, prevent all frauds in established commissions, and take care that Her Royal Majesty and her subjects, and the members of the Company, may have reason to expect good returns for their cargoes. In like manner, he shall provide that no other persons whatever be permitted to traffic with the natives in peltries; but this trade shall be carried on only by persons thereto appointed in the name of the whole Company, and in its ways.

"16. Whatever else it may at present be necessary to do in that country will be best committed to the hands of the Governor in the country, according to the circumstances of the time and place: more especially as the same land of New Sweden is situated in the same climate with Portugal; so, apparently, it is to be expected that salt-works might be arranged on the sea-coasts. But if the salt could not be perfectly evaporated by the heat of the sun, yet, at the least, the salt water might be brought to such a grade that it might afterwards be perfectly condensed by means of fire, without great labor or expense: which the Governor might consider, and make such experiment, and, if possible, put it into operation and make it effective.

"17. And as almost everywhere in the forests wild grapevines and grapes are found, and the climate seems to be favorable to the production of wine, so shall the Governor also direct his thoughts to the timely introduction of this culture, and what might herein be devised and effected.

"18. He can also have careful search made everywhere as to whether any metals or minerals are to be found in the country, and, if any are discovered, send hither correct information, and then await further orders from this place.

"19. Out of the abundant forests, the Governor shall examine and consider how and in what manner profit may be derived from the country; especially what kind of advantages may be expected from oak-trees and walnut-trees, and whether a good quality of them might be sent over here as ballast. So also it might be examined whether oil might not be advantageously pressed out of the walnuts.

"20. The Governor shall likewise take into consideration and correctly inform himself how and where fisheries might be most profitably established; especially as it is said that at a certain season of the year the whale fishery can be advantageously prosecuted in the aforesaid Godin's Bay, and adjacently; he shall therefore have an eye upon this and send over hither all needed information as to what can be done in this and other matters connected with the country, and what further hopes may be entertained in reference thereto.

"21. The Governor shall also carefully inquire, and inform himself in regard to the food and convenience for keeping a great number of silkworms, wherewith a manufacture might be established; and if he discovers that something useful might thus be accomplished, he shall take measures for the same.

"22. Whatever else could be done in connection with the successful cultivation of the land, but cannot be introduced just for the present, this Her Royal Majesty will graciously have entrusted to the fidelity, foresight, and zeal of the Governor, with the earnest command and admonition that he seek in all matters to uphold the service and dignity of Her Royal Majesty and the crown of Sweden, as also to promote the advantage and interest of the members of the Company, in the conservation of the same land of New Sweden, its culture in every way possible, and the increase of its profitable commerce.

"23. But far above all this, as to what belongs to the political government and administration of justice, everything of this kind must be conducted under the name of Her Royal Majesty and the

Crown of Sweden, for no less reason than that the country enjoys the protection of Her Royal Majesty and of the Crown, and that the interest of the Crown is in the highest degree involved in the protection of that country, its cultivation, and active trade and commerce. To give the Governor specific information herein cannot so well and effectually be done at so great a distance; it must therefore be left to his own discretion and good sense that he upon the ground provide, arrange, and execute whatever conduced to bring matters into good order and a proper constitution, according as he finds the necessities of the time and place to require. At first, and until matters can be brought into a better form, the Governor may use his own seal, but in a somewhat larger form, in briefs, contracts, correspondence, and other written documents of a public character.

"24. He shall decide all matters of controversy which may arise according to Swedish law and right, custom and usage; but in all other matters also, so far as possible, he shall adopt and employ the laudable customs, habits, and usages of this most praiseworthy realm.

"25. He shall also have power, through the necessary and proper means of compulsion, to bring to obedience and a quiet life the turbulent and disorderly who will not live quietly and peacefully, and especially gross offenders, who may possibly be found; he may punish not only with imprisonment and the like duly proportioned means of correction, but also, according to their misdeeds or crimes, with the loss of life itself; yet not in any other than the usual manner, and after the proper hearing and consideration of the case, with the most respectable people and the most prudent associate judges who can be found in the country as his counsellors.

"26. Above all things, shall the Governor consider and see to it that a true and due worship, becoming honor, laud, and praise be paid to the Most High God in all things, and to that end all proper care shall be taken that divine service be zealously performed according to the unaltered Augsburg Confession, the Council of Upsala,

and the ceremonies of the Swedish Church; and all persons, but especially the young, shall be duly instructed in the articles of their Christian faith; and all good church discipline shall in like manner be duly exercised and received. But so far as relates to the Holland colonists that live and settle under the government of Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Crown, the Governor shall not disturb them in the indulgence granted them as to the exercise of the Reformed religion according to the aforesaid Royal Charter.

"27. In all else which cannot here be set down in writing, the Governor shall conduct himself as is suitable and becoming to a faithful patriot, and take into due consideration whatever is correspondent to his office, according to the best of his understanding, and with the greatest zeal and care, also regulating himself in accordance with that which may be here communicated to him by word of mouth; and there is herewith given him a special list of the people who accompany him, and of the means and equipment of his office.

"28. Finally, Her Royal Majesty is also well satisfied that the said office of his government shall continue and exist for three years after the lapse of which he, the said John Printz, shall be free to return hither again, after the necessary arrangements have been made in regard to his successor, or some substitute in the said service. Should he, the said John Printz, have a desire to continue longer in this charge, he shall have the preference over others therefor, provided that the advantage and service of Her Majesty and the Crown, and of the Company, so demand. Given as above.

"Paehr Brahe, Herman Wrangel,
Claes Flemming, Axel Oxenstierna,
Gabriel Bengtsson Oxenstierna.
And. Gyllenklou."

—From the Translation of Acrelius' History of New Sweden, by William M. Reynolds, Memoirs of the Historical Society of Penna., Vol. XI. (1874).

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS ON THE DELAWARE RIVER

1609 Henry Hudson, of the Dutch East India Company, enters the bay; the first known white explorer to sail its waters.

1610 Sir Samuel Argall names the bay "Delaware Bay" after Thomas West, Governor of Virginia and Lord De La War.

1623 Captain Cornelius Jacobson Mey, of the Dutch West Indies Company, erects Fort Nassau, near the present Gloucester, N. J.

1648 Fort Beversreede erected by Andries Hudde on the Schuylkill—so called on account of beaver trade carried on with the Indians.

1638 Peter Minuit heads the first of three successive expeditions of the Swedish West India Company, and establishes a colony on Christina Creek, near the present site of Wilmington, Delaware.

1643 THE FIFTH SWEDISH EXPEDITION, UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHAN PRINTZ, ARRIVES FEBRUARY 15TH, AND SHORTLY AFTER, FOUNDS A COLONY ON TINICUM ISLAND. THE FIRST PERMANENT COLONY AND FIRST PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN WHAT IS NOW THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. A FORT, "NEW GOTTENBURG"; A MANSION, "PRINTZHOF"; A CHURCH, ETC., ARE BUILT.

1646 The first mill is built in Pennsylvania territory; a water mill on what is now Cobb's Creek.

1654 John Rising, successor to Printz, in conflict with the Dutch on the east side of the river.

1655 The Dutch, under Governor Stuyvesant from New Amsterdam (New York), capture all the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

1664 The English, under the Duke of York, take New Amsterdam, and Sir Robert Carr captures the Dutch-Swedish settlements on the Delaware.

1672 The English settlements on the Delaware re-taken by the Dutch during the Dutch-English war of 1672-74; but surrendered by treaty to the English, and thereafter remain in the English possession until the American Revolution of 1776.

1682 Penn arrives at Upland (now Chester).

1776 Declaration of Independence; war of the Revolution and separation from England.

1876 Centennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence.

1926 Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence, and 300th Anniversary of signing of Swedish South Company Charter by King Gustavus Adolphus.

REV. ANDREW RUDMAN'S LIST

A list of the Swedish Families residing in New Sweden in the year 1693, with the number of individuals in each family; taken from the document left by Mr. Rudman.

Heads of Families	Persons
*Peter Rambo, sen.	2
Peter Rambo, jun.	6
John Rambo,	6
Anders Rambo,	9
Gunnar Rambo,	6
Capt. Lars Cock,	11
Erick Cock,	9
Mans Cock,	8
Johan Cock,	7
Gabriel Cock,	7
*Anders Bengtson,	9
*Anders Bonde,	11
Sven Bonde,	5
*Johan Svenson,	9
Gunnar Svenson,	5
*Michel Nielson,	11
Anders Nielson,	3
Brita Gostasson,	6
Gosta Gostasson,	8
*Jonas Nielson,	4
Niels Jonason,	6
Mans Jonason,	3
Anders Jonason,	4
Jon Jonason,	2
Hans Joranson,	11
*Mans Staake,	1
Peter Stake,	3

Heads of Families	Persons
*Marten Martenson, sen.	3
*Marten Martenson, jun.	10
Mats Martenson,	4
Otto Ernest Cock,	5
Anders Persson Longaker,	7
Peter Jocom,	9
Johan Bonde,	1
Johan Schute,	4
Mats Hollsten,	7
Johan Stille,	8
Anders Wihler,	4
Mans Gostasson,	2
Niels Laican,	5
*Eric Mollica,	8
Jonas Kyn, or Keen,	8
Mats Kyn,	3
Bengt Bengtson,	2
Christian Clason,	7
Niels Gastonberg,	3
Eric Gastonberg,	7
Lars Bure,	6
Lars Johanson,	6
Dirich Johanson,	5
John Johnson,	2
Peter Steelman,	4
Frederick Konigh,	6
Elias Toy,	4
Jons Stelman,	4
Casper Fisck,	10
Staphan Ekhorn,	5
Peter Dalbo,	9
Otto Dalbo,	7

Heads of Families	Persons
Johan Matson,	11
*Anthony Long,	3
*Niels Matson,	3
*Israel Helm,	5
*Anders Homman	9
*Olle Dirickson,	7
Anders Lock,	1
Mans Lock,	1
*Hans Petterson,	7
*Hindrick Collman,	1
*Jons Gostasson,	3
Johan Hoppman,	7
Frederick Hoppman,	7
Anders Hoppman,	7
Nicolas Hoppman,	5
*Mans Hallton,	9
*Johan Anderson,	9
Olle Pehrsson,	6
Lars Pehrsson,	1
*Hans Olofson,	5
William Talley,	7
Morten Knutsson,	6
Nils Trende's widow,	7
Anders Trende,	4
Reiner Peterson,	2
Anders Hindrickson,	4
Johan Von Culen,	5
Hindrick Faske,	5
Johan Hindricsson,	5
Johan Arian,	6
William Cabb,	6
Hans Keen's widow,	5

Heads of Families	Persons
Chriestin Stalcop.	3
Lucas Stedham,	7
Lyloff Stedham,	9
Asmund Stedham,	3
Adam Stedham,	8
Benjamin Stedham,	7
Brita Petterson,	8
Joran Anderson,	5
*Broor Seneka,	7
Jesper Wallraven,	7
Jonas Wallraven,	1
Conrad Constantine,	6
Olle Thomasson,	9
Peter Palsson,	5
Johan Ommerson,	5
*Matthias De Foss,	6
Christiern Joransson,	1
*Carl Springer,	5
Johan Anderson,	7
*Hendrick Jacobson,	4
Jacob Van Der Weer,	7
Cornelius Van Der Weer,	7
William Van Der Weer,	1
Jacob Van Der Weer,	3
Hans Petterson,	5
Paul Petterson,	3
Peter Petterson,	3
Peter Manson,	3
Johan Manson,	5
Hindrick Tossa,	5
Johan Tossa,	4
Thomas Jonson,	1

Heads of Families	Persons
*Jacob Clemson,	1
*Olle Rosse,	5
Jacob Classon,	6
*Hindrick Anderson,	5
*Hindrick Iwarson,	9
Johan Skrika,	1
Mats Skrika,	3
*Olle Paulsson,	9
Johan Steelman,	5
Hindrick Parchon,	4
*Simon Johanson,	10
Johan Grantom,	3
Bengt Paulsson,	5
Lasse Kempe,	6
Gastof Paulsson,	6
Hans Gostasson,	7
Peter Stalcop,	6
Joran Bagman,	3
Eric Joranson,	2
Joran Joranson,	1
Lorentz Osterson,	2
*Johan Hindricson,	6
David Hindricson,	7
Carl Petterson,	5
Isaac Savoy,	7
*Olle Fransson,	7
Lars Petterson,	1
Mats Repott,	3
Olle Stoby,	3
Mats Stark,	3
Johan Stalcop,	6
Israel Stark,	1

Heads of Families	Persons
*Paul Mink,	5
Johan Schrage,	6
Nils Repott,	3
Hindrich Jacob,	1
Mats Jacob,	1
*Anders Sinnika,	5
Johan Hinderson, jr.	3
*Anders Weinom,	4
Lars Larson,	1
Hindric Danielson,	5
Olle Thorson,	4
Jonast Skagge's widow,	6
Lars Tossa,	1
Mats Tossa,	1
*Staphan Joranson,	5
Lars Larsson,	7
Joran Ericson,	1
Jacob Hindricson,	5
Peter Lucason,	1
Lucas Lucason,	1
Hans Lucason,	1
*Olle Kuckow,	6
Hindrich Slobey,	2
Christopher Meyer,	7
Hindrich Larsson,	6
Mats Ericson,	3
Eric Ericson,	1
Thomas Dennis,	6
Anders Robertson,	3
Robert Longhorn,	4
*Anders Didricsson,	1
Christiern Thomas' widow,	6

Heads of Families	Persons
Paul Sahlunge, ...	3
Lars Halling, or Huling, ...	1

Making 139 families.
939 individuals.

NOTE.—Of the foregoing list thirty-nine were native Swedes, of whom Peter Rambo and Andrew Bonde had been in this country fifty-four years. Those who were born in Sweden are distinguished by an asterisk, thus *.

The reader will perceive how much the orthography of many of the above names has changed in the progress of time. Bengtsen is now Bankson—Bonde has become Boon—Svenson, Swanson—Cock, Cox—Gostasson, Justis—Jonasson, Jones—Jocum, Yocum, —Hollsten, Holstein—Kyn, Keen—Hoppman, Hoffman—Von Culen, Culin—Halling, Hulings or Hewlings—Whiler, Wheeler, &c. And so also of Christian names: Anders is now Andrew—Johan, John—Mats, Matthias—Carl, Charles—Bengt, Benedict—Nils, Nicholas—Staphan, Stephen—Wilhelm, and also Olave, became William, &c.

—From "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware", by Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay, 1st Edition, 1835, pp. 139, 148.

DR. GREGORY B. KEEN'S NOTES FROM EARLY SWEDISH RECORDS

RETURNS OF INHABITANTS AND LANDS OWNED AND IMPROVED IN PORTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY IN 1684.—The following papers are contained in a MS. volume belonging to the American Philosophical Society. The returns were probably made in consequence of an order of Nicholas More, Thomas Holme, and Thomas Fairman, Justices of the Peace, dated 14th 2d mo. 1683 (O. S.), to be executed "betwixt this and three weeks inclusive:"—

John Cocke Aged 27 yeare hath 3 hondred Acres of land whearof hee hath improved 8 ackers.

Lacey Cocke Aged 37 yeares hath 550 Ackers of land whearof hee hath Improved 30 ackers.

Lacey Cocke hath A negroe 20 yeares of Age. And a ——— named Bartholomew Sprint 21 years.

Widdow Jacop hath one hondred Ackers of land whearof thear is 12 ackers Improved.

ffrances Jacop her Sonn living with her Aged 26 years.

Petter Cake the yeounger Aged 25 years hath one hondred Ackers of land whearof hee hath Improved 3 ackers.

Mathew holstin Aged 41 yeare hath one hondred & fifty Ackers of land whear thear is 12 Ackers Improved.

William Snowden Aged 22 yeare hath one hondred Ackers whearof thear is 12 Ackers Improved.

Peter Rambow hath 6 hondred Ackers of land whearof hee hath Improved 16 Ackers.

Andrew Rambow Aged 25 yeare.

John Rambow Aged 22 yeare.

Petter Dallbow Aged 36 yeare hee hath 6 hondred Ackers of land & hath Improved 12 ackers.

John meefelon Aged 45 yeare hath 3 hondred Ackers of land & hath Improved 10 Ackers.

John Meefelon the younger Aged 22 year.

Dennis Rotchford above 16 years hath a hondred & 60 acker of land & one Acker Improved.

William Askill his sarvant.

John Svenson his sarvant.

Pattreck Robbinson Aged 30 years hath one hondred Ackers of land Improved 12 Ackers.

Robert neverbeegood his negor sarvant.

[Endorsed "John Cocke Returned."]

By Vertue of a Warrent Recived from Beniamin Chambers I have taken a True Account of all ye male Inhabitants from Peter Coxs Island to Andros Boons and Carcors Hooke and a Long ye mile Crick to Peter Yocumbs & King Sas to Siamancen that are above 16 years of Age to ye Age of 60 years and ye quantity of Land they Hold and How much of ye said Land is Clear.

By me LAURENC DALBOE
Colectr.

	years ould	ye quantity of Land	whearof is Cleard Acors
Peter Coxs:	072	200	30
Gabrill Coxs	abt 20		
Mats Handrix	abt 21		
William Shute	040		
Tho: Shute	017		
Andris Swanson Boon	63	750	60
Swan ditto	about 22		
Peter ditto	about 19		
Andris Homan	62	160	10
Laurence ditto	20		
Banke Johnson	50		
Hance Peterson	35		
Luck Hank	50		
Peter Ellitt	40		
Lawrence Dalboe	26	120	10
William ditto	23		
Andris Peterson	26	150	10
Jonas Nelson	63	200	08
Mouns ditto	20		
Rennar Peterson	25	50	08
Mouns Justis	25	250	10
Charls ditto	23		
Hance ditto	21		
Justa Justason	28	50	6
Tho: Paschall	46	500	04
William ditto	18		
Tho: Rogers	22		
Henry Love	30		
Obdiah Hyerson	17		
Neils Johnson		200	6
Peter Yocumbe	30	400	10
John Minsterman	36	100	
John Neilson		300	
Wm Clayton Junr		100	

[Indorsed: ''Lawrence Dalboe's Return.''] G. B. K.

—From "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography", Vol. VII, pp. 106, 107 (1883).

EARLY SWEDISH RECORDS—EXTRACTS FROM PARISH RECORDS OF GLORIA DEI CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.—PAPER IN THE HANDWRITING OF THE REV. NICHOLAS COLLIN, D.D.

Claes Johanson died December, 1723, above 60, probably 65 years old.

Nils Laican died December, 1723, probably above 60 years old.

Gunnar Rambo died January, 1724, 75 years old. (Of Pennypack.)

Peter Rambo, vestryman (*kyrkorad*), died December, 1729, 77 years of age.

Walborg Janson (Shaminy) died April, 1732, aged about 68 or 70 years.

Nils Johnson died January, 1735, aged 79 years and 8 months.

Old widow Cock (Elizabeth, Eric's widow, from Jersey) died April, 1735; must have been 80 years old or more. (Had a son Peter, 25 or 26 years of age in 1700, who was drowned near Matson, and buried in Mr. Rudman's time.)

Gertru Stille, widow of Johan, died January, 1744, 79 or 80 years of age.

Morten Garret (Sculkil) died January, 1751, aged 75 years.

Peter Cock (Passajung) died January, 1751, aged 63 years.

Hance Lycon (Pennipack) died September, 1751, above 83 years old.

James Lacony (Senamensing) died May, 1752, aged 73 years.

Andrew Giurgen (Kalkonhuk) died January, 1753, aged 65 years.

John Rambo (Kensington) died July, 1753, aged 60 years.

Susana Keen (Pennipack) died November, 1753, aged 65 years. [Evidently taken like the rest of these statements from the record of burials: to be corrected, from the Rev. Andrew Rudman's List of the Congregation in 1697-8, to 59 years.]

Andrew Rambo (Passajung) died November, 1753, aged 64 years.

Brigitta Gerts (Skulkil) died December, 1753, aged 75 years.

Andrew Rambo (Pennypack) died February, 1755, aged 64 years.

Margaret Morton (Amasland) died February, 1755, aged 76 years.

Alumkie Scute (probably Armgot, widow of old Scute, from Sculkil) died March, 1755, aged 91 years.

Hans Gales (Amasland) died March, 1751, aged 59 years.

Gustavus Hesselius died May, 1755, aged 73 years.

Andrew Rambo (Mazong) died July, 1755, aged 71 years.

Mary Hughs died March, 1757, aged 74 years.

Andrew Justis died June, 1756, aged 66 years.

Elizabeth Hill (wife of Edward Hill) died January, 1758, aged 82 years.

Cathrine Rambo (widow of Andrew, from Pennypack) died February, 1758, aged 70 years.

Elizabeth Longaker (widow of Andrew, of Kalk-huk), died February, 1758, aged 78 years.

John Keen (Pennypack) died February, 1758, aged 63 years.

Sven Jokum died August, 1758, aged (if he be the one mentioned by Mr. Rudman) 73 years.

Stephen Evans died October, 1758, aged 67 years.

Anders Haman, born in Sweden, December, 1626, buried at Chester (Upland) September, 1700, about 74 years of age.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.—We, the undersigned churchwardens[1] of the Wicacoa congregation, salute our brethren, and notify them that the Rev. Mr. Jacob Fabritius has now accomplished his official service promised for a year; and,

therefore, make a friendly request to each individual by our agent, Jacob Yongh, that they discharge their just debts to him without refusal, so that we may not be obliged to employ other means, and incur useless expenses, which must fall on those who occasion them. We are also solicitous to procure a further continuance of his service; and, therefore, request all who are desirous of this to subscribe their voluntary contributions for his support, respectively, with their names or marks. Given at Wickakau on the 10th of August, 1684.

Swen Swensson,	Guilders	25	John Mattson,	Guilders	15
Capt. Lorentz Cock,	"	35	And. Weehler,	"	20
Anders Bengtsson,	"	25	John Cock,	"	25
Otto Ernest Cock,	"	25	Petter Cock, Sr.,	"	20
Petter Rambo, Jr.	"	25	Mats Holsteen,	"	20
Caspar Fisk,	"	25	Gabr. Cock,	"	25
Petter Nilsson Laijkan,	"	30	And. Rambo,	"	25
Gunnar Rambo,	"	30	Niells Jonason,	"	20
Petter Yochem,	"	30	And. Persson,	"	16
Olle Nillson Jerstberg,	"	25	Jonas Nilsson,	2 bushels of wheat	
Lasse Bonde,	"	20	John Skute,	Guilders	25
Niels Jestenberg,	"	20	Petter Dahlboe,	"	20
Erick Jestenberg,	"	15	Mons Jonsson,	"	12
Christian Classon,	"	20	And. Jonsson,	"	12
Herman Enock,	"	25	Petter Cock, Jr.,	"	12
Willamke Kühn,	"	20	Bengt Bengtson,	"	12
Capt. Hans Monsson,	"	25	John Jonsson, Mons Jöstasson,	"	12
Jonas Kuijhn,	"	25	Staffan Jonsson,	"	12
Fredrick König,	"	25	Swen Bonde,	"	12
Erick Mollock,	"	20	Jösta Jöstsson,	"	16
Matthias Kuijhn,[2]	"	15	John Polsson, Elias Tay,	"	12
Mons Cock,	"	25	John Tanck,	"	20
Erick Cock,	"	30	Nils Laykan,	"	15
Michaell Laykan,	"	25	Brita Jöstes,	2 bushels of wheat	
Olle Swensson,	"	20	And. Bonde,	Guilders	25
Anders Swensson,	"	25	Claes Jansson,	"	12
John Stille,	"	20	John Claesson,	"	12

Total Guilders 1077, and 4 bushels of wheat.

These 1077 guilders, at the rate of 2 guilders for a shilling, and 4 bushels of wheat, at a half-crown, made, in the money of this country, 27 pounds 8 shillings and 6 pence. This salary was at that time pretty good, with aid of perquisites for baptisms, etc., which Mr. Fabritius received, not only here, but in the lower parish after the death of Mr. Lock, and in Maryland. (*Note by the Rev. Andrew Rudman.*)

—From "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography", Vol. II, pp. 341, 342 (1878).

EARLY SWEDISH RECORDS.—EXTRACTS FROM PARISH RECORDS OF GLORIA DEI CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Rudman, anxious for a speedy and accurate knowledge of his congregation, formed in 1697 and 1698 a list of all the families, and classed them in local districts. This was inserted in the book, still preserved, which also contains the records of baptisms, marriages, burials, etc. It is here translated from the Swedish. Many of the names being somewhat altered by time, they are written in the modern way, as follows: Baptism names—Andrew (Anders), Benedict (Bengt), Isaiah (Esaia), John (Johan), James (Joens), Laurence (Lorenz), Nicholas (Nils), Stephen (Staphan), Swan (Sven), William (Olave). This last name has not, indeed, any corresponding in English, William being called Wilhelm in Swedish; but the offspring of these Olaves substituted William as in some degree similar, and of common use; the former is quite obsolete. The female names are nearly the same in both languages. Brigitta or Bridget for Brita, and Helena for Elanor, may be noticed. Surnames, little altered, are: Johnson (Janson), Morton (Mortenson), Swanson (Svenson), Wheeler (Wieler), Fish (Fisk), of the same meaning. More changed are: Bancson (Bengston), Cox (Cock), Lycon (Laiken), Jones (Jonason or Jonson), Toy (Tay and Taw). Much varied from the original are: Culin (Van Coelen), Hewlings (Haling then Huling), King (Cone then Koenig), Boon (Bonde), Justis (Gustafson then Justison), Urian (Joergen), Garret (Gertson). The sons of Arian Johnson, at Tinnicum, took the name of Aretzon, and this was afterwards changed into Archer, which is yet preserved. [*Note by Rev. Dr. Collin.*]

New Jersey.—Senamensing, at the other side of the river. Fredric King, b. in Sept. 1659, married 1686, drown'd Sept. 24th, 1698. His wife Christina, d. of Jonas Nelson. Their children: Andrew, John, twins, 2½ years, b. Decr. 11, 1694; Elias, 7 years, born in May, 1690; Alexander, 15 weeks, b. March 31, 1697; Julia, 4 years, born in Sept. 1693. Their hired men, John and Peter.

Elias Toy, born in Oct. 1664. His wife Gertrude, d. of Nelson, born 1671, married Febr. 1690. Their children: Fredric, b. July 30th, 1690; Margret, b. Decr. 14, 1691; Maria, b. Septr. 4, 1693; Christina, born in the year 1694. His wife's sisters: Catharine Nelson, b. May 1st, 1674; Anna do., b. July, 1676. Isaiah do., born June 20, 1697.

Caspar Fish, b. Febr. 4, 1651, married Apr. 17, 1675. His wife Margret, born 1656, died Nov. 14, 1697. Their children: John, 19 ys., born Septr. 15, 1677; Gustavus, 18 ys., b. Decr. 10, 1678; Elias, 17 ys., b. June 16, 1681; Caspar, 9 ys., born Febr. 9, 1684; Susannah, b. Jan. 11, 1688; Maria, 4 ys., born May 15, 1693.

Mrs. Ella, mother of the Steelmans now. Her sons: Eric, aged 16 ys.; Charles, 18 ys.

Mouns Cox. His wife Gunnila, d. of Jonas Nelson. Their children: Peter, 14 years; Jonas, 12; Gabriel, 7; Margaret, 16; Helene, 10; Maria, 5; Catharine, 1. His wife's sister, Brigitta, 17 ys.

Peter Matson. His wife Catharine Rambo. Married Febr. 16, 1674. Their children: Peter, 12 ys., b. May 27, 1685; Mathias, 10, b. Augt. 12, 1688; John, 3, b. June 14, 1694; Jacob, ½, b. May 25, 1697; Eliza, 19, b. February 7, 1678; Catharine, 17, born Decr. 29, 1679; Maria, 14, b. May 11, 1682; Margret, 5, born Febr. 1, 1692.

Laurence Hulings. His wife Catharine. Their son Laurence.

Eric Cox. His wife Elizabeth. Their children: Peter, 23 years of age; John, 21; Laurence, 14; Olave, 12; Helene, 10; Margret, 8; Anna, 4; Maria, 2.

Olave Dahlbo. His wife Catharine. Their children: Andrew, Laurence, Gabriel, Charles, Peter, born 1690; John. His mother Elizabeth.

John Rambo. His wife Brigitta, d. of Peter Cox. Their children: John, born July 6th, 1692; Peter, born Jan. 6, 1694; Brigitta, b. Nov. 15, 1685; Catharine, b. Octob. 4, 1689; Margret, born Jan. 23, 1691; Maria, born May 5, 1695.

Stephen Johnson. His wife Anna, d. of Matson. Their children: Andrew, 4 years; John, 1½ years; Jonas, born Augt. 6, 1697. His wife's sister Gertrude.

John Lock.

Andrew Lock. His wife Christina Fish. Her children by the first husband: Catharine, Peter, Fredric, Elizabeth, John, Regina. The eldest of them fifteen years old. Her child with Andrew Lock: Maria, 2 years old, Aug. 15th.

Trumpeter's Creek.—Andrew Anderson Homan. His wife Catharine, born in Finland. Their children: Olave Anderson, Andrew Anderson, Michael Anderson, Brigitta.

On the Sea Shore Great Egg Harbor.—James Steelman. His wife Susannah, sister of Elias Toy. Their children: Andrew, 5½ years; Susannah, 3½ years. His mother in-law Christina. A servant girl.

Peter Steelman. His wife Gertrud. Two children.

Takokan, near Little Egg Harbor.—Eric Mollicka, born in Helsingeland and Mora Parish, 62 years of age in Apr. 1698. His wife Ingabor, sister of Peter Cox's wife. Their children: John, 20 years; Stephen, 13 ys. the 30th of April; Catharine, 15 years.

Pennsylvania, this side of the river above the Church, Pacquessung.—Andrew Bancson, Junr. His wife Gertrud. Their children: Andrew, 2 years; Elizabeth, 3 months. The girl Magdalen, 10 ys.

Laurence Boor, b. Aug. 1648. His wife Elizabeth, b. Febr. 1654. Married in 1671. Their children: Laurence, 19 years; Andrew, born Sept. 20 or 29, 1691; Elizabeth, 10 ys., born March 14, 1687; Maria, born August 7, 1698. The servant girl Maria, b. 1675.

Peter Rambo, Jr., b. June 17, 1653. His wife Magdalen, d. of Swan Scuter, born March 25, 1660. Married Novr. 12, 1676. Their children: Swan, 20 years, b. Octob. 19, 1677; Peter, 15, born Dec. 20, 1682; Andrew, born Apr. 2d, 1691; Elias, 4, born Febr. 7, 1694; Jacob, ½, born March 28, 1697; Brigitta, 17, b. March 10, 1679. The servant girl Ingabor, 23 ys. Living by themselves: Ann, the sister of Ingabor, 23 ys.; Maria, do., 21 ys., Helene, do., 10 ys.

Nicholas Jestenberg, b. in 1659. His wife Maria, born in 1663. Married in 1680. Their children: Ingabor, 16 years, b. 1681; Anna, 14 years, b. 1683; Helene, 12, b. 1685; Maria, born Jan. 18, 1690; Brigitta, 6, born Apr. 11, 1691; Abigail, ½, born March 11, 1697; Peter, 4, born Aug. 3, 1693. Marcus, his wife's sister's son, 13 ys.

Eric Jestenberg. His wife Hasin. The servant girl Regina. A negro boy.

Mathias Keen. His wife Henrietta. Their children: Maria, 5 years; Christina, 4; John, 2; Anna, born Sept. 7, 1697; Jonas, born Sept. 16, 1698. A negro boy.

Christian Classon. His wife Margret. Their children: Clas, 14 years; Ann, 12; Catharine, 10; Christina, 8; John, 6; James, 2; Elizabeth, 3; Christian, born Sept. 29, 1697.

Eric Keen. His mother Welamkie. His brothers Jonas and Peter.

Nicholas Lycon. His wife Maria. Their children: John, Peter, Christina, Gertrud, Maria, Anna.

Andrew Lycon. His wife Anna. Their child Christina. The servant girl Catharine.

Hans Lycon. His wife Gertrud. Their children: John, Peter, born Jan. 2d, 1699.

Gunnar Rambo. His wife Anna. Their children; Peter, 19 years; Gunnar, 17; Andrew, 15; Mouns, 13; Gabriel, 10; Mathias, 7; Elias, 4; Brigitta, 12.

Michael Lycon, b. 1644. His wife Helena, b. 1650. Married in 1670. Their children: Nicholas, born Febr. 20, 1677; Mouns, born March 10, 1679; Andrew, born March 11, 1682; Michael, born Octob. 11, 1686; Zacharias, born Dec. 26, 1696; Gertrud, born Dec. 16, 1675; Christina, born Febr. 17, 1684; Helene, born Decr. 29, 1689.

Wicacoa.—Anna Swanson, widow of Andrew. Her children: Gunnar, 30 ys.; Christopher, 19 ys.; Andrew, 11.

Swan Swanson's widow Catherine. Her children: Barbara, 23 ys.; Catharine, 15 ys.; and four negroes.

Lydia, widow of Olave Swanson, born in Apr. 1647. Her children: John, 30 ys.; Peter, 29 ys.; Lydia, 17 ys.; Judith, 9 ys. A colored girl.

Nitapkung, at Schuylkill.—John Skute, b. Sept. 4, 1654. His wife Anngott. Their children: Swan, born Jan. 10, 1692; Christina, born Septr. 4, 1687. A servant girl of Engl. religion. His brother-in-law Morton Garret.

Garret Morton. His wife Magdalen.

Mouns Justis. His wife Christina. Their children: John, 2 years; Andrew, ½ year. N. B. John Bowler and his wife, daughter of John Jones.

Nicholas Jones. His wife Christina. Their children: Swan, 14 years; Peter, 10; Andrew, 4; Helene, 12; Margret, 8; Brigitta, 6; Cicely, 2.

Mouns Jones. His wife Ingabor. Their children: Peter, 4 years; Margret, 6; Christina, 1½; Jonas, born Sept. 23d, 1698.

Peter Jocom. His wife Julia. Their children: Peter, 20 years; Mouns, 19; Charles, 15; Swan, 12; Jonas, 8; Andrew, 4; John, 1½; Catharine, 16; Julia, 10. An Indian boy, 20 years.

Thomas Jenderman. His wife Margret. Their children: Euclides, Elsa (children by her former husband), Longshore; Maria, d. of Thos. Jenderman.

Andrew Longacre. His wife Magdalen, d. of Peter Cox. Their children: Peter, 15 years; Andrew, 13; Margret, 9; Helene, 7; Maria, 5; Catharine, 9 months.

Gustavus Justis. His wife Anna. Their children: John, 15 years; Mouns, 13; Gustavus, 10; Morton, 8; Andrew, 6; Peter, 4; Helene, 2; Charles, b. Oct. 15, 1697.

Peter Lock.

Tahokaning.—Olave Mollicka, 24 ys.; Eric Mollicka, 22; Anna Mollicka, Helena, sisters. Anna Runnels, Engl., professing our religion. Her daughter Elsa, son Olave.

Nishammeni Creek.—Clas Johnson. His wife Walburg, d. of Mathias Bancson. Their children: John, 14; Laurence, 9; Derick, 6; Gertrude, 3; Barbara.

John Classon. His wife Margret, d. of Johnson. Her [or his] sisters: Catharine, 17 ys.; Elizabeth, 19 ys.

John Enochs. His wife Brigitta, d. of Olave Jestenberg. Their children: John, 7 years; Peter, 6 ys.; Brigitta, 4; Anna, ½.

Michael Fredrics. His wife Anna, d. of John Classon. Their daughter Frances, 20 yrs.

Walburg, widow of Donck Williams. Her son William, born in Nov. 1676.

In the City of Philadelphia.—George Thompson.

Single men: Clement Paul, John Bartholomews, Nicholas Matson, Peter Homan, Matthew Henricson, Peter Lock.

From the Church down the River, at the Hollander's Creek (near Moyamensing).—Benedict Bancson. His wife Catharine. Their children: son Daniel, 3 ys.

Andrew Wheeler. His wife Catharine. Their children: John, 7 ys.; Andrew, 5; Laurence, 4; Anna, 1½.

John Stille. His wife Gertrud. Their children: Christina, 13 ys.; Anna, 12 ys.; Olave, 10; John, 5; Sarah, 7; Brigitta, 4; Barbara, ½.

Andrew Bancson, b. 1640. His wife Gertrud, b. Oct. 19, 1650. Married Nov. 22, 1668. Their children: Peter, born March 6, 1677; Catharine, b. Jan. 29, 1679; John, b. March 31, 1681; Jacob, b. Octob. 19, 1684; Brigitta, b. April 10, 1687; Daniel, b. Jan. 22, 1691; Joseph, b. May 2, 1696.

John Cox, Junr., b. Jan. 20, 1673. His wife Margret, born in 1671. Married May 25, 1694. Their children: Swan, 2 ys.; Martha, 2 months. The servant boy Fredric, 10 ys., part Swede.

John Rambo, Junr. His wife Anna, d. of Michael Lycon, b. Aug 21, 1673. Their son Peter.

Peter Cox, Junr., b. Jan. 20, 1671. His wife Elizabeth. Their children: Laurence, 5 years; Andrew, 1½.

Captn. Laurence Cox, b. March 21, 1646. His wife Martha, b. in Augt. 1650. Married May 15, 1669. Their children: Robin, b. Sept. 1681; Mouns, b. Nov. 4, 1683; Laurence, b. Aug. 15, 1688; Gabriel, b. March 25, 1695; Margret, b. February 18, 1685; Deborah, b. July 7, 1693. Note. A negro girl 14 ys., a heathen. Richard Ross, an Englishman, married a daughter of Captn. Lawrence Cox.

Richard Rods, Englishman. His wife Catharine, b. Decr. 1669. Their children: John, Laurence, Richard, Joseph, Benjamin, Martha. His wife and children are Lutherans.

Peter Cox, Senr. His wife Helene. Children: Peter, 9 ys.; Israel, 4; Mouns, 2; Maria, 14; Helene, 12; Margret, 7.

Matthias Holstein, b. 1642. His wife Catharine, b. 1673. Married in 1688 *(sic)*. Their children: Laurence, b. Sept. 15, 1677; Andrew, b. Jan. 19, 1679; Mathias, b. July 1, 1681; Fredric, b. Jan. 13, 1684; Peter, Jan 16, 1691; Henry, b. March 29, 1694; Catharine, b. Jan. 10, 1697.

Andrew Rambo. His wife Maria. Their children: John, Andrew, Peter, Brigitta, Maria, Martha. Note. Old Peter Rambo. The hired man, Peter Homan.

Peter Justis. His wife Brigitta. Their children: Peter. Jonas, his wife's sister's son.

Brigitta, daughter of Mouns. Swan Justis, 20 years; Andrew Justis, 16 y.; Maria, a nurse child, 8 years; Charles Justis, Taylor, single man; John Justis, widower.

Andrew Jones. His wife Catharine. Their children: Boerje, 5 years; Swan, 3½ y.; Jonas, 2.

Gabriel Cox. His mother Margret. His wife Maria. Children: Peter, 9 ys.; Gabriel, 7; Rebecca, 5; Margret, 3; David, ½. The hired man Matthew.

Valentine Ernest Cox. His wife Margret, d. of Swanson.

Nicholas Boon. His mother Anna. His brothers and sisters: Olave, 20 y.; Andrew, 14; Margret, 18; Brigitta, 16; Ambor, 12.

Peter Boon. His wife Catharine.

Otto Ernest Cox. His wife Christina. Their son Zacharias, 23 ys. An Engl. boy, Jacob Davis, 13 ys. Their son-in-law Mathias Nezelius. His wife Eliza. Their daughter Christina.

Calkoon Hook.—Swan Boon. His wife Brigitta, d. of Swanson. Their children: Gertrud, 8 ys.; Catharine, 6; Andrew, 2½.

Hans Boon, 28 y.

Morton Morton. His wife Margret. Their children: Morton, b. June 17, 1675; Laurence, b. Oct. 5, 1678; Andrew, b. Sept. 8, 1681; John, b. June 1, 1683; Jacob, b. May 24, 1686; Matthias, b. Sept. 8, 1690; David, b. Feb. 20, 1695; Margret, b. March 27, 1687. John Bartholomews, single man.

Mouns Peterson. His son Peter, 30 y. His wife Anna Fish. Their children: Magdalene, 5 y.; Peter, 2 y.; Henrietta. A nurse boy, 4 years. An old man, Nicholas Matson.

Hans Urian. His wife Elizabeth. Their children: John, 18 years; Fredric, 10; Andrew, 7; Ann Mary, 17; Helene, 12; Elizabeth, 8; Dorthea, 5. His stepson Laurence.

Tennicum Creek.—Anan Johnson. His wife Gertrud. Their children: Helene, 17 years; Gunnar, 12; John, 10; Jacob, 3; Adam, 1. His wife's sister's daughter Elizabeth, 7 years.

Mathias Morton. His wife Anna, d. of John Justis. Their children: Andrew, 6 ys.; Martin, 5 y.; Maria, 2 y.; John, b. April 14, 1697; Christina, b. Oct. 23, 1699.

Morton Morton. His wife Helene. Their children: Mathias, 28 ys.; Andrew, 26.

Henric Johnson. His son John Henricson. His wife Magdalen. Their children: Ann Mary, 5 ys.; Elizabeth, 3; 2 children not baptized, Andrew, Sarah, twins, b. Aug. 6, 1697. A hired girl, Brigitta. A boy, Michael, 12 ys.

William Cabb. His wife Christina. Their children: John, Christina, Deborah, Mary, Elsa, William, Helene.

Crum Creek.—Andrew Henricson. His wife Brigitta, d. of Morton. Their children: Henric, 6 years; Jacob, 4; Helene, 1.

John Cox, Senr. His wife Brigitta. Their children: Peter, 18 years; Charles, 12; Magnus, 9; John, 2; Catharine, 16; Anna, 7; Mary, 4; Augustus.

Culen's children: Jacob, Reigner, Gregory, Maria.

John Friend. His wife Anna, d. of Henr., Colman. Their daughter Helen, b. Jan. 26, 1697.

Enoch Enochs. His wife Susannah. Their children: Gabriel, born Feb. 95, 1695; Andrew.

Anna, widow of Nelson. Her children: Sarah, Barbara, Gabriel, Laurence.

G. B. KEEN.

—From "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography", Vol. II, pp. 224-228 (1878).

DEDICATION OF GOVERNOR PRINTZ MONOLITH

IN COMMEMORATION

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SWEDEN

BY

GOVERNOR JOHAN PRINTZ

1643—1653

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR COMPANY AT THE

EXERCISES ATTENDING THE UNVEILING OF A MONOLITH

TO GOVERNOR PRINTZ AND THE SWEDISH COLONISTS

TO BE HELD ON THE GROUNDS OF

THE CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB ON TINICUM ISLAND

DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1923

AT HALF AFTER THREE O'CLOCK
(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

AN EARLY ANSWER IS REQUESTED TO HENRY D. PAXSON, CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR PRINTZ MONUMENT COMMITTEE, HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, 1300 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

TEA WILL BE SERVED AT HALF AFTER FOUR O'CLOCK

PROGRAMME

1. INVOCATION.

   REV. ADDISON A. EWING, RECTOR OF GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

2. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

   THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY, LITT.D., PRESIDING OFFICER.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE MONOLITH.

   HENRY D. PAXSON, CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR PRINTZ MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

4. UNVEILING.

   MISS NANCY JOHNSON PAXSON.

5. ACCEPTANCE OF THE MONOLITH.

   RICHARD H. HARTE, M.D., COMMODORE OF THE CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

6. HISTORICAL ADDRESS

   HON. J. WILLIS MARTIN.

7. NATIONAL ANTHEM.

   "AMERICA."

THE GOVERNOR PRINTZ MONUMENT COMMITTEE

HENRY D. PAXSON, Chairman

THOMAS WILLING BALCH

DAVID S. B. CHEW

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

MRS. SAMUEL CHEW

MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN

MRS. JAMES STARR, Jr.

MRS. WILLIAM C. SPROUL

MRS. DAVID S. B. CHEW

MRS. LOWRY BOYD STEPHENSON

MRS. LOUIS PREVOST EVANS

MRS. HENRY D. PAXSON

DEDICATION OF REPLICA OF BLOCK HOUSE

IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS
OF SWEDEN

THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

WILL DEDICATE

A REPLICA OF THE
OLD WICACO BLOCK HOUSE, 1669

WHICH STOOD ON THE
SITE OF GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE THE SECOND
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX
AT ELEVEN FORTY-FIVE O'CLOCK
(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

AT

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION GROUNDS
PHILADELPHIA

PROGRAM

1 INVOCATION

REV. ADDISON A. EWING

RECTOR OF GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA

2 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

HON. WILLIAM CAMERON SPROUL

FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, PRESIDING OFFICER

3 UNFURLING OF THE FLAG OF SWEDEN

MISS ANN JOHNSON PAXSON

TENTH IN DESCENT FROM JONAS NILSSON, A SOLDIER WHO CAME TO NEW SWEDEN WITH GOVERNOR PRINTZ IN 1643

4 PRESENTATION OF WICACO BLOCK HOUSE

COLONEL HENRY D. PAXSON

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

5 ADDRESS

HENRY GODDARD LEACH, LITT. D.

PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

The Swedish Colonial Society

HIGH PATRON

HIS MAJESTY GUSTAV V., KING OF SWEDEN

HONORARY PRESIDENT

HIS EXCELLENCY WOLLMAR FILIP BOSTRÖM

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COL. HENRY D. PAXSON
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

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MRS. ALVIN A. PARKER
MRS. JAMES STARR, JR.
A. DUNCAN YOCUM, PH.D.

INVITATION TO LUNCHEON TO THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN

TO MEET THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS

OF SWEDEN:

THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

AND

THE COUNCIL OF

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

REQUEST THE HONOUR OF YOUR COMPANY AT

LUNCHEON, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE SECOND

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX

AT HALF AFTER ONE O'CLOCK

AT

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1300 LOCUST STREET

PHILADELPHIA

AN EARLY ANSWER IS REQUESTED
1300 LOCUST STREET

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JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, CHAIRMAN

Report of Special Committee
on the
proposed

MEMORIALIZATION OF FORT MIFFLIN: PHILADELPHIA

To the President and Members of The Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:

On April 18th, 1921, the Society visited Fort Mifflin, and as a result of the greater realization of its history and of the gallant stand that it made for seven weeks, while under siege in 1777, your President was requested to appoint—and he did appoint—a Committee of five to report upon ways and means to effect the memorialization of the fort as a historic monument.

That Committee desires to herewith make report as below:

The preservation of such historic places in the United States has frequently been done and in various ways. The question is as to the applicability of any one of such, to the present instance.

It will naturally come to mind that such preservation may be effected thro' such channels as:

a. Retention and restoration and preservation by the government, by designating such a spot as a national historic monument in accordance with an act of Congress providing for such, and the maintaining it, more or less as the National Parks are created and maintained.

b. Transfer from the government to the City of Philadelphia; desirably to the Park Commission of the City.

c. Transfer to the State, for its restoration, care and upkeep.

d. Transfer to some private society, that would restore, maintain and administer.

Your Committee has considered these various directions and would comment thereupon as follows:

Persuading the government to make an historic reservation of the fort:

Recommendation to this effect, has already been made and by the government's own army officers. About seven years ago, the U. S. Corps of Engineers circularized its posts, advising of the act of Congress, approved June 8th, 1906, passed in relation to national historic monuments; and shortly after—July 26th, 1915—Col. Geo. A. Zinn, in charge of the Phila. district, made a survey as to cost of repairs, etc., and recommended that Fort Mifflin be made "an historic monument point". Col. Wm. M. Black endorsed approval on this, but nothing seems to have come of it. The estimate showed a then cost of about $12,000; and it is safe to say that at this time, anything up to $25,000 could be expended, in desirable work and upon higher present costs.

At the present time there is an insistent demand that government expenditures be cut down and a policy of retrenchment be followed; and the task of persuading the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary of War, our Congressional representatives and others, sufficiently to get a bill thro' Congress to make Fort Mifflin an historic monument, is a greater one than this committee cares to undertake.

Transfer to the Park Commission:

There is abundant precedent for such action by the government. This precise thing has already been done, in two cases in the east,

Fort Independence at Boston (of the same period and in fact designed by Col. Tousard, the builder of Fort Mifflin) has been turned over to the city of Boston and now as "Marine park" is in the custody of the Park and Recreation Department. In Baltimore also, by act of Congress May, 1914, old Fort McHenry (also from Tousard's designs) was turned over to the city, to occupy and use, the upkeep being assumed by the city, any additions to be approved by the government and to revert to it if reoccupied, and subject to the

right of reoccupancy in emergency; which was instanced by the use by the government of the premises for hospital purposes during the late war.

The Committee feels that there would probably be no very great difficulty in persuading the government to turn over Fort Mifflin (that is, the fort proper; aside from the repair shops etc., on the reservation) to the City of Phila. if it could be shown that the city was receptive to the idea; and thro' some proper body, would assure as to restoration, and maintenance; as is assumed was the case in Boston and Baltimore. But unfortunately for the desires of this Society, the logical and most desirable body—the Park Commission—has not intimated any interest or reciprocal desire, in such approaches and inquiries as have been made, but on the contrary, have intimated that it does not desire to take on the fort. Under such circumstance, it would seem futile to try and persuade the government to transfer to the city of Phila., in the absence of interest or desire to acquire, or any assurance as to repairing and care.

Transfer to the State:

While theoretically this is possible, as it already has the precedent at Valley Forge, and Gettysburg, as public monuments, etc., the process of arousing sufficient interest in such a project as to secure the necessary legislation and appropriation and putting it thro', is also a larger undertaking than this Committee cares to undertake.

Transfer to a private society:

In New York State there is an organization styled the "American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society" that was formed about 25 years ago by the late Andrew H. Green, a prominent New York man. He gathered together some influential men and women, got a bill passed at Albany, chartering the Society, and it has about 2600 members, who pay $10.00 a year each. The Society maintains a Secretary at $3,600 a year, publishes a book which is a hodge-podge of matter and the cost of which is apparently borne by the

state, as it appears as a "Legislative Document" and has acquired and looks after six historic places of greater or less interest—all within the state. The most important of these is Stony Point, the scene of our own General Wayne's adventurous and successful exploit—the never-to-be-forgotten capture of Stony Point.

In Mass., there is a body known as the "Trustees of Public Reservations", of some thirty years standing, authorized by Legislative act to acquire and maintain, beautiful and historic places and tracts of land. This board seems to have no membership nor income therefrom. It looks after eight areas of a wooded nature and of moderate size, which are public reservations, etc. Its annual expenditure seems to be but $600. The Committee believes that there are probably other such organizations in other states, for such similar purposes.

Having surveyed the respective directions in which Fort Mifflin might be preserved as an historic monument, the Committee is of the opinion that the most desirable channel in which the desired result would be effected would be by the formation of a Society for Preservation of Historic Monuments, in Pennsylvania. There is no such organization at present, but there is no reason why there should not be, many reasons why there should be an abundant material upon which such a Society could work. There is no better instance, than Fort Mifflin itself, the protection and preservation of which, would alone justify the attention and care of such an organization.

To persuade the government, to persuade the state, to persuade the city, to persuade the park commission to start, organize and create a society, in each case means a campaign and work, not at present within the powers or ability of this Committee which was simply appointed to look into the matter and point out what may be done. Having done so, the Committee believes that any given amount of energy or campaigning on behalf of this historic edifice, should be in the direction of the formation of such a society as has been described; as encountering less resistance than advances on

government or other lines, and as resulting in a better ultimate upkeep and care and supervision, if a result be secured.

Whether this society cares to start a movement and undertake the formation of such an organization, is not for any committee, but for the Society itself to say. That is a matter of the doing, to accomplish, in the direction pointed out, if the Society so elects. Such, assuming it carried thro' would effect the preservation of the fort without much doubt. The committee has not much question but that the transfer of the fort proper, to the care of such a proper society could be arranged for, in due time, with the government. If this not be done, the prospects are that the fort will be continued as it is for the indefinite future, inaccessible to the public at large, unknown, not particularly kept up, and slowly disintegrating.

Your committee, having investigated and reported as above, now respectfully asks to be discharged.

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE:

HENRY D. PAXSON
Chairman.

Philadelphia
April 17, 1922.

"HOW THE OLD SWEDES WENT TO CHURCH"

ETHEL HAND LAY

Come back with me to the long ago,
When Gloria Dei at Wicaco
Stood strong and fair, and was newly built,
When its roof was tiled, and its spire was gilt,
And the paint upon pulpit and wall and pew
Was nice and fragrant and fresh and new.
When the winter mornings were crisp and fair,
Its bell rang out through the frosty air,
And the good folk gathered, from East and West,
To worship the Lord on the Day of Rest.
On horseback, many a sober dame
Behind her spouse, on a pillion came;
Over the snowy fields they rode,
The winded horse, with his double load.
They climbed the hill, and they crossed the creek,
Choosing a place where the ice was thick.
Down through the village street they passed,
And reached the door of the church at last.
John Printz arrived in a sleigh of state,
Gilded and carved in a style ornate;
The arms of the Swedish crown it bore,
Befitting his station as Governor.
His daughters rode at their father's side
In all the flush of their maiden pride,
In fur-trimmed hoods, and in mantles made
Of the choicest and richest of French brocade.

The villagers came in their Sunday guise,
With well-thumbed books, and with downcast eyes;
In little detachments of threes and twos,
They took their seats in the high-backed pews,
And in pious discomfort, there they stayed,
While the organ wheezed, and the pastor prayed.

Their misty breath to the rafters rose,
They shivered and shook, and they nearly froze;
But they worshipped there in a zeal heartwhole,
That kindled the spirit and warmed the soul.
We marvel now at the quaint old craze
For lengthy sermons in bygone days:
Three eloquent hours were then required,
And seventeenthlies were much admired.
The Reverend Charles Laurentius Lock
Was the pastor in charge of that faithful flock;
We should vote him now, if he preached, a bore,
For he gave them all that they asked, and more,
With his powdered wig, and his flowing robe,
And his long harangues on the curse of Job.

But his discourse fell on one heedless ear,
For a certain swain who was sitting near
Cared not one whit for his florid style,
But gazed at a damsel across the aisle.
Her apron was white as the morning milk
And bordered with cutwork in threads of silk,
Her cap was of lace, and her flaxen curls
Were held in place by a clasp of pearls.
Her eyes met his, and her cheek's swift glow
Told all the story we need to know.

Two hundred winters and more have passed,
And Time's mutations are strange and vast.
Parson and people long since have gone,
Yet the swain and the damsel shall still live on,
For the blood that coursed in their members then
Throbs in the veins of a thousand men,
Who honor their names, and whose lives they owe
To just such a romance of long ago.

INDEX

A

Adams, John, President, 82
Allen, Andrew, 118
American Philosophical Society, 46, 48, 50, 154
Andros, Governor, 39
Armenverius, 65, 68
Arms of Amsterdam, 177
Ashman, Robert, 77
Augusta, destroyed, 91
Auren, Rev. Jonas, 41–43

B

Bartram Garden, 147, 150, 151, 152
Bartram, John, 49, 147–159
Beaver trade, 66, 69, 83, 84, 123, 170, 176, 177, 178
Beekman, William, 73, 74
Biddle, Edward, 118
Biörk, Rev. Eric Tobias, 41, 42, 43, 44
Blue Bell tavern, 138–142
Books, list of, sent by Charles XI, 44
Boon (Bonde), Andreas Swanson, 101, 109
Boon house, 100, 101
Boon's Dam school house, 101
Boon's Island (Minquas or Newesingh Island), 101
Bow Creek, 101
Brandywine, battle of, 88, 91, 158
Bricks, from Printzhof, 105, 106
Bucks County, 38, 127, 198
Burial, first in Penna., 110
Burlington (Tinnekonck) Island, 173
Burying grounds, Wicaco (Gloria Dei), 45, 56, 57; Tinicum, 110, 111; St. Paul's, Chester, 119; Jones' (Jonas Nilsson tract), 161

C

Campanius (Holm), Rev. John, 17, 21, 43, 69, 71, 83, 85, 109, 126, 127
Cannon Ball House (Bleakly House), 96, 97, 99, 182
Capitol, first in Penna., 104
Carr, Capt. Andrew, 128
Carr, Sir Richard, 27
Charitas, 78
Charles II, of Great Britain, 27
Charles XI, of Sweden, 43; royal mandate, 44
Chew, David S. B., 93, 179
Chew family, 165
Christina, Queen, 15, 17, 21, 75–77
Chronology, Delaware River events, 208
Churches, Tinicum, 39, 41, 44, 50, 56, 103, 108–110; Wicaco, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 50, 53, 59, 64, 110, 143; Racoon and Penn's Neck, 41, 44; Christina, 41, 42; Tranhook, 41, 42; Gloria Dei (Old Swedes'), 29, 30, 32, 35, 42, 48, 50, 53, 57, 143, 161, 184, 192; Christ Church, 53, 59; St. James', Kingsessing, 143–146
Chygoes Island, 173
Cider mill, Bartram Garden, 152, 156; mill of later date, 158
Clay, Rev. Jehu Curtis, 30, 35, 46, 184
Cobb, William, 129
Cobbs Creek, 122–126, 130, 131
Cobbs Creek Park, 142
Cock, Capt. Lasse, 60, 61, 77, 123, 163
Cock, Peter Larrson, 77–79
Collin, Rev. Nicholas, 35, 53, 143, 184
Colonial Dames of America, 126, 127, 129
Commissioners of Fairmount Park, 142, 159, 180
Corinthian Yacht Club, 103, 108, 111
Cornwallis, Lord, 91, 139
Corsson, Arendt, 65, 76
Crawford, Andrew Wright, 93
Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, 5, 190, 192
Cypress tree, Bartram Garden, 152, 153

D

Dedication, Wicaco (Gloria Dei) Church, 50; Governor Printz monument, 111; replica of Wicaco Block House, 190; Swedes Mill, 127
Delaware Bay (Godin's Bay), 17
De Tousard, Col. Louis, 93
DeVries, Capt. David Pieterszen, 17, 106, 163
D'Hinoyossa, Alexander, 31, 75
Dial of Achaz, 50
Dickinson, John, 118
Driving Parks, Barney Owen's Suffolk, 100; Old Suffolk, 101; Point Breeze, 182

Dunop, Count, 89
Dutch take New Sweden, 27
Dutch West India Company, 15, 17

E

English establish authority on the Delaware, 27
Ericsson, John, 186, 187, 193
"Evangeline", 59

F

Fabritius, Rev. Jacob, 40, 41
Fairman, Thomas, surveyor, 34, 78
Falkner, Dominie Justus, 53
Falls of the Delaware, 19, 39, 170, 171, 198
Fama (Fame), 17, 50, 105, 177
Ferris' "Original Settlements", 124, 125, 178
Fersen, Count Axel, 185, 193
Fisher, Miers, 81, 82
Forts, Nya Göttenburg, 103, 108, 109, 181; Nassau, 17, 29, 65; Cassimir, 26, 27; Beversreede, 64–69; Christina, 17, 19, 27, 109; Nya Korsholm, or Manayunk, 65, 83, 85, 181; Elfsborg, 163; Nya Wasa, 180, 181; Schuylkill, 85; Mud Fort, 87, 89, 90; Mifflin, 87–100, 139; memorialization of, 236; Mercer, N. J., 139; Red Bank, N. J., 89, 91
Franklin, Benjamin, 46, 50, 118, 154, 155

G

Gillingham, Harold E., 93
Gillingham, J. Harvey, 8
Glebe House, 45, 62–64
Gonderson, Sven, 75, 79
Göttenburg font of 1650, 55
Government of New Sweden, 21
Gray's Ferry, 80, 141
Greene, Colonel, 139
"Gripsholm," 85
Gustavus Adolphus, 13, 15, 21, 26

H

Haij, 178
Hendrickson, Capt. Cornelius, 17
Hesselius, Swedish artist, 171, 193
Hessians, 89, 100
Heyes, Capt. 17
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 75, 171
Holme, Thomas, surveyor, 77, 125
Hollandare, Peter, 17
Hollekonk (Holicong), 38
Horologium Achaz, 46–50
Horse-block, 146
Houses, Swedish log, 101, 102, 108
Howe, Admiral Richard, 89
Howe, General, 89, 138, 158
Hudde, Andries, 65, 66, 83
Humphreys, Charles, 118
Hunt, James, 123, 149, 163

I

Indian chiefs (sachems), 38, 69, 71, 106, 168, 173, 193
Indian council at Printzhof, 71, 106
Indian towns, 69, 71
Indian trading post, 123, 160–162, 168, 176, 178
Invitations, Printz Monument dedication, 227; Wicaco Block House, 230; luncheon to Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, 233

J

James, Duke of York, 27, 164
Johnson, Dr. Amandus, 7, 21, 65, 67, 126
Jonsson, Anders, executed, 79

K

Kalm, Peter, Swedish botanist, 32, 157, 159
Kalmar Nyckel, 15
Karakung Creek (River), 85, 126, 131
Keen, Dr. Gregory B., 7, 67, 68, 85; notes by, 217
Keen, Matthias, 57
Kieft, Governor, 84, 177
Kingsessing (Kingsess), 77, 84, 85, 160, 161, 163, 173, 176, 193
Kingsessing Kill, 123, 160, 169, 180
Kipha, 78
Kyn, Jöran, 119

L

Land grants, patents and surveys, 31, 60, 64, 75, 77, 78, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168
Lapowinsa, Indian Chief, 167, 193
Laskeek (Buckingham Mountain), 38, 184
Lazaretto, 102
Lemmon, E. S., 48
L'Enfant, Major Peter Charles, 92
Lenni Lenape Indians, 23, 24, 38, 70, 167, 171
Letters, John Thelin to his "Hon. Friends and Countrymen", 41, 42; Charles Springer to John Thelin, 41, 42; Rev. Nicholas Collin to Capt. Felix Fisler, 54; William Beekman to Director General, 73, 74; Commissary Hudde, to Governor Kieft, 84; Governor Printz to West India Company, 123; Vestry of United Swedish Churches to Archbishop of Upsal, 145; Queen Ulrica to

John Bartram, 148; John Bartram to Dr. Gronovius (autograph), 159; Governor Printz to New Sweden Company, 177
Lindeström, Peter, 69, 85, 188
Lind, Jenny, 175, 193
Linnæus, Carolus, 147
Logan, James, 154
Lovelace, Governor Francis, 31, 163, 165
Lutheran Catechism, Campanius' translation, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 44

M

Maps, Scull and Heap, 63, 81; Smith's "Map of the Early Settlements", 68, 96; earliest map of Pennsylvania (1681), 80; Faden's, 96; Holme's, 77, 125; Lindeström's, 69, 189; of New Sweden, by Dr. Keen, 67; Paxson's Historical Map—End of Book
Markham, William, 60
Mattinekonk, 85
Memorial, Ft. Mifflin, 93
Mexican quern, 136, 137
Mey, Capt. Cornelius Hendrickson, 17
Mifflin, Thomas, Governor, 93, 141
Mills, Old Swedes, 84, 85, 122–131, 181; wind mill, 123; Norse, 127, 129–131; Darby, 128; clack mill, 131; splash mill, 131; Cobbs Mill, 131; brook mill, 133, 134, 135; hand-grinding mill, 137
Mingo Creek, 180
Minquas Indians, 83–85, 178
Minquas Indian trail, 69, 123, 162, 167, 168, 181
Minquas River (Minque's Kil or Minquas Kill), 15, 17, 19, 69, 83, 85, 123, 161, 162, 169, 180, 181
Minuit, Peter, 15
Mobbeer land, 77
Mockerhuttingh, 85, 166
Möndal, 123, 124, 181
Montgomery, Dr. Thomas Lynch, 8
Montressor, Col. John, 87, 88, 97, 99
Monuments, monolith to Governor Printz, 111; dedication, 113, 114; to John Morton, 119–121; on Great Minquas Trail, 169
Moore, William A., 8
Morris Ferry House, 115, 116
Morris, Robert, 118
Morton, John, Signer, 115–121, 193
Mortenson, Morton, 119
Moyamensing, 75, 77, 81
Moyamensing Kill, 77
Mystic Brotherhood of the Wissahickon, 46–48

N

New (Nya) Göttenburg, 19
New Netherland (New Amsterdam), 15, 21, 26, 27, 66, 84
New Sweden, 15, 26, 43, 189
Nicholson, Col. John P., 67
Nicolls, Col. Richard, 27, 61, 77, 178
Nilsson, Jonas, 51, 56, 113, 160–172, 176, 179
Noble, Richard, surveyor, 33, 34

O

Oldest continuous ownership of real estate in Philadelphia, 163
Old Swedes Mill, 84, 85, 122–131, 181
Ord, George, 57
Ordination, first of clergyman in Pa., 53
Orn (Eagle), 26, 119
Oxenstierna, Count Axel, 15, 21

P

Papegoja, Johan, 26, 50, 170
Passyunk, 45, 46, 60, 65, 68, 69, 71, 73–75, 77, 81–85, 193
Passyunk Bank, 63, 64, 68, 81
Paxson, Henry D., 93, 105, 126, 240
Pegg's Run, 33, 76
Penn, John, 143, 171
Penn, Richard, 143
Penn, William, 19, 39, 71, 77, 78, 107, 167, 168, 193
Pennsbury, 38, 171, 172
Powder Magazine, 61, 62
Preston, Amor, 38
Printz, Andrew, 41
Printz, Armegot, 50, 51, 56, 119, 166, 170
Printzhof (Printz Hall), 19, 104, 106, 107
Printz, Johan, knighted and appointed Governor of New Sweden, 15; sails for New Sweden, 17; settles at Tinicum Island, 19, 103; royal instructions to, 19, 197; clashes with Dutch, 21; his administration, 21, 26; returns to Sweden, 26; obstructs Fort Beversreede, 66; receives petition for redress, 78, 79; erects Fort Nya Korsholm, 83; builds Printzhof, 104, 105; builds first yacht, 105; man of brave size, 106; erects Fort Nya Göttenburg, 108; builds Tinicum church, 109; builds Old Swedes Mill, 123; fires on DeVries' ship, 161
Province Island, 77

R

Rambo family, 80, 81
Rambo, Peter, 31, 33, 76, 80
Reeder, William C., 8
Revolutionary War, 87, 88, 96, 100, 119, 138, 185
Rising, Governor John, 26, 27

Roads, Wicaco Lane, 34; Moyamensing ave., 59, 183; Penrose Ferry (Rope Ferry) Road, 59, 182; Magazine Lane (Beggartown Road), 61; Power's Lane, 62; Schuylkill River Road, 62; Gallows Lane, 64, 182; Tinicum Road, 101, 181; Chester Pike (Old King's Road), 122, 123; Jones' Lane, 123, 160, 162; Island Road, 147, 180, 181
Rosedale (Tinicum) Inn, 103, 104
Ross, George F., 8
Rudman, Rev. Andrew, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 53, 57, 64
Rudman's List of Swedish families, 210

S

Sachse, Dr. Julius F., 48, 50, 53
Sandel, Rev. Andrew, 57
Sanhickan (Sankhickan), Falls of the Delaware, 19; proposed Swedish settlement, 170, 171
Schute, Sven, 27, 37, 75, 76, 77, 85
Sener, Sven, 32
Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, 13, 17, 59, 161, 183, 184, 190
Shackamaxon, 69, 77, 78
Shelton, Frederick H., 93, 126, 128
Smith, Benjamin H., 105, 106
Smith, Dr. George, 68, 105, 110, 124
Southwark, 59, 75
"Spanish Sea", Atlantic Ocean, 17
Spofford, Ernest, 8
Springer, Charles, 41, 43
Sproul, Governor William C., 2, 113
Stille, Olif, 79
Stuyvesant, Governor, 21, 26, 27, 66
Suebilius, Dr. Olaus, 43
Svanen (Swan), 17
Swedes; first permanent settlement, 15
Swedish achievements, 192, 193
Swedish Colonial Society (The), 109, 111, 183, 190
Swedish South Company, chartered, 13, 78, 177
Swedish wood carving, 56
Swensons (Swansons), 31, 33, 44, 45, 56, 75, 76

T

Tablets, Swedish, on City Hall, 29; Dutch, on City Hall, 29; Swedish, at Corinthian Yacht Club House, 111; to John Morton in Independence Hall, 118
Tennakonck (Tinicum) Island, 173
Thayer, Major Simeon, 90, 91
Tinicum (Tennakonck) Island, 13, 19, 39, 101, 103, 105, 193
Tinnekonck (Burlington) Island, 173
Tishcohan, Indian Chief, 171, 193

U

Upland Court, 33, 34, 128, 170, 172, 173
Uppvall, Dr. Axel Johan, 7

V

Vass, Sven, 106, 109
Von Wrangel, Dr. Charles Magnus, 143

W

Wallace, Philip B., 8, 124
Washington, General, 88, 89, 90, 139–142, 157, 193
Watering trough, Bartram Garden, 152, 154
Watson, the Annalist, 32, 35–38, 75
Wayne, Gen. Anthony, 139, 140
Wertmüller, Adolf Ulrich, 54, 191, 193
West India Company, 123
Wicaco, 30, 31, 33, 38, 39, 45, 75, 110, 184, 193
Wicaco Block House, 30, 34, 35, 39, 40, 44
Wicaco Block House (replica), 161, 183, 184, 188–190, 192
Wicaco Church bell, 50; inscription, 51; sale of bell, 51
Wissahickon, Order of, 46, 47, 48
Willing, Thomas, 118
Wilson, Alexander, ornithologist, 57
Wilson, James, 118
Witt, Dr. Christopher, 46, 49, 50

Z

Ziegler, Carl A., 93
Zuydt or South River, 17, 73

Index Key to Historical Map

Almshouse (Old)—F 3
Art Museum—B 3
Association Battery—G 3

Bartram House—C 9
Betsy Ross House—E 2
Blockley Almshouse—B 6
Blockley Township—A 7
Blue Bell Tavern—B 12
Boon House—D 13
Bow Creek—D 16
British Earth Works—C 3

Cannonball House—F 13
Carpenter's Hall—E 2
Carpenter's Island—F 13
Chester-Darby Pike—A 17
Chevau de Frise—H 13
Christ Church—E 2
City Hall—D 3
Cobbs Creek—A 11
Corinthian Yacht Club—C 20

Darby—A 13
Delaware River Bridge—F 1
Draw Bridge—F 2

Eagle Creek—F 12
Essington—C 20

"Faire Mounts"—A 3
Ferries—F 2
Fort Beversreede—E 10
Fort Mercer—J 11
Fort Mifflin—H 13
Fort New Gottenburg—C 20
Fort Nya Korsholm—F 11
Fort Nya Wasa—D 13
Franklin Institute—E 3
Franklin Square—D 2
Friends Meeting House—E 2

Girard College—A 2
Girard Point—G 10
Grays Ferry—B 7
Greenwich Point—J 5

Hamilton Mansion—B 7
High Street—C 4
Historical Soc. of Pa.—E 4
Hog Island—G 15
Humphry's Ship Yard—G 3

Independence Hall—E 3

Kingsesse—B 12

Lasse Cock's Plantation—F 8
Lazaretto—D 19
League Island—H 10
Liberty Bell—G 7
Library Co.—D 4
Lindestroms Whale—J 16
Little Tinicum Island—E 20
London Coffee House (Site)—F 2

Minquas Indian Trail—A 12
Mint—1st U. S.—E 3
Mint—2nd U. S.—D 3
Mint—3rd U. S.—C 3
Mondal—B 12
Morris Ferry House—B 19
Morris Mansion—E 3
Morton, John, Birthplace—B 19
Morton Memorial—G 8
Moyamensing District—E 4

Navy Yard (Old)—G 3
Navy Yard—I 9
New Jersey Building—H 9
Nilsson's Trading Post—D 12
Northern Liberties—E 1

Old Fort—B 7
Old Pest House—G 11
Old Rope Ferry—C 4
Old Swedes Church—G 4

Paschalville—B 12
Passajungh—E 9
Passyunk Township—E 7
Pastorius Cave—F 3
Penn District—B 1
Pennsylvania Hospital—E 3
Penrose Ferry—F 11
Poe House—D 2
Point Breeze—D 9
Potter's Field—E 3
Printz Hall—C 20
Printz Monolith—C 20
Printz Stockade—E 10

Red Bank—J 13
Ridgway Library—E 4
Ronaldson Cemetery—E 4

Satterlee Heights—A 7
Schuylkill River—E 11
Sesqui-Centennial—G 8
Slate Roof House—F 2
Southwark District—F 3
Spark's Shot Tower—F 4
Spring Garden Dist.—B 2
Stadium—H 8
Street of 1776—H 8
Sulgrave Manor—H 8
Swedish Glebe House—E 10
Swedish Log Farmhouse—B 9
Swede's Mill—B 12

Tinicum—C 19
Tinicum Church—C 20

Univ. of Penna.—B 6
U. S. Naval Home—D 6

Washington Square—E 3
Wharton Mansion—F 4
Wicaco—G 4
Wicaco Block House (replica)—G 9
Windmill Island—G 3

TO
TINICUM ISLAND
DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
WHERE THE SWEDES FOUNDED AND FOR TWELVE YEARS
(1643-1655) MAINTAINED THE FIRST PERMANENT COLONY IN PENNSYLVANIA
AND
OTHER POINTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST
IN THE OLD SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS OF
WICACO, PASSYUNK AND KINGSESSING
PHILADELPHIA
MADE BY
HENRY D. PAXSON
1926
MORRIS FERRY HOUSE-1894
BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN MORTON-1724
OLD ROAD
ESSINGTON RAILROAD STATION
MONOLITH TO GOV. PRINTZ
SITE TINICUM CHURCH-1646
SITE PRINTZ
SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 2000 FEET
LAZARETTO
ARMAGARD PRINCE, FEB. 20, 1672
OTTO, ERNEST COCK, MARCH 22, 1675
ARNOLDUS DE LA GRANGE, JUNE 20, 1672 & 6 MO. 22, 1675
BASED ON U.S. GEO. SURVEY; PLANS OF THE BUREAU OF SURVEYS, PHILA.; RECORDS OF LAND OFFICE, HARRISBURG, AND OLD MAPS IN THE PAXSON COLLECTION.
LEGEND
ROUTE
OTHER STREETS AND ROADS
RAILROAD CROSSINGS
CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB
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ISLAND
LITTLE TINICUM
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Henry D. Paxson
Philadelphia
August 6. 1926

MAP
OF A TRIP
FROM
PHILADELPHIA
TO
TINICUM ISLAND
DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
WHERE THE SWEDES FOUNDED AND FOR TWELVE YEARS
(1643-1655) MAINTAINED THE FIRST PERMANENT COLONY IN PENNSYLVANIA
AND
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LEGEND
- ROUTE
- OTHER STREETS AND ROADS
- RAILROAD CROSSINGS

0 1000 2000 3000
SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 2000 FEET

Henry D. Paxson
Philadelphia
August 6. 1926

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DELAWARE
(DE LA WAER, DELLEWARR, DELOWAR) CALLED DELAWARE AND CHARLES RIVER BY THE ENGLISH; ZUYDT BY THE DUTCH; SÖDRE REVIERET (THE SOUTH RIVER), THE SWENSKES REVIER (THE RIVER OF THE SWEDES), AND NYA SWERIGES RIVIER (THE RIVER OF NEW SWEDEN) BY THE SWEDES.

NEW JERSEY

PHILADELPHIA

DARBY

SHARON HILL

GLENOLDEN

NORWOOD

ESSINGTON

ELMWOOD

LAZARETTO

FORT MIFFLIN (MUD ISLAND)

CARPENTER'S ISLAND

BOON'S ISLAND

HOG ISLAND OR QUISTCONK (KEYSER EYLAND) OTTO ERNEST COCK, JUNE 14, 1681 PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS

TINICUM ISLAND

HAY ISLAND

LONG HOOK ISLAND

MARTIN'S BAR THOMAS K. WALLACE 67A. 40P. PAT. MARCH 28, 1821

PRINTZ ISLAND T.M. & A.H. SMITH 14A. 81P. PAT. FEB 13, 1841

SCHUYLKILL

DELAWARE

DELAWARE COUNTY

PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE

PENROSE FERRY ROAD

GIRARD AVE.

SITE FORT NYA KORSHOLM OR FORT MANAYUNK 1647-1653

SITE PENROSE FERRY INN

SCHUYLKILL FISHERS PROVINCE OR STATE ISLAND

JOHN FISHERS 342 A. PAT. DEC. 4, 1743

SITE OF OLD REST HOUSE

PETER COCK 50A FORMERLY GRANTED BY GOV. STUYVESANT TO PETER COCK PAT. OCT. 1, 1669

BLEAKLY HOMESTEAD (CANNONBALL HOUSE)

SIGN "U.S. ENGINEER DEPT. FORT MIFFLIN ARMY RESERVATION"

U.S. ARMY RESERVATION

CHEVAU DE FRISE 1777

NATIONAL PARK
FORT MERCER
RED BANK
MONUMENT

THE GREAT TRAIL OF THE MINQUAS OR SUSQUEHANNA INDIANS FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA TO THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER

THE GREAT MINQUAS TRAIL

KINGSESSING

OLD SWEDES MILL-1640 (MONDAL)

KINGS RD. DARBY RD. CHESTER RD. NOW WOODLAND

ST. JAMES (OLD SWEDES) OF KINGSESSING 1760

BLUE BELL TAVERN 1768

COURT OF UPLAND REMOVED TO "YE TOWN OF KINGSESSE" JUNE 8, 1680

LATER PASCHALVILLE

CHURCH LANE

GROVERS LANE

POWERS LANE

JONES LANE

OLD SUFFOLK PARK

"BARNEY OWENS" EAST SUFFOLK DRIVING PARK

SITE HOUSE OF JONAS NILSSON

SITE JONES GRAVEYARD

SITE STONE TRADING POST

TERMINUS OF GREAT MINQUAS TRAIL

CAPT. LASSE COCK TO JAMES HUNT

SITE FORT NYA WASA (1645)

SITE ANDREAS BOON HOUSE

BOONS DAM SCHOOL-1877

FLATS FORMERLY COVERED BY REEDS AND BUSHES AND PARTIALLY SUBMERGED AT HIGH WATER-NOW RECLAIMED FROM THE TIDES BY BANKS SAMUEL CARPENTER, PAT. DEC. 4, 1743

CHURCH ROAD

MORRIS FERRY HOUSE-1694

OLD ROAD

WANAMAKER AVE.

BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN MORTON-1724

ESSINGTON RAILROAD STATION

MONOLITH TO GOV. PRINTZ 1923

SITE TINICUM CHURCH-1646

SITE FORT NEW GÖTTENBURG

SITE PRINTZ HALL 1643

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB

JOHN PRINTZ, PAT. NOV. 6, 1643
JOOST LA GRANGE, MAY 29, 1662
ANDREW & MARGARET CARRE, PAT. OCT. 1, 1669

ARMAGARD PRINCE, FEB. 20, 1672
OTTO ERNEST COCK, MARCH 22, 1675
ARNOLDUS DE LA GRANGE, JUNE 20, 1672 & 6 MO. 22, 1683

BIG THOROUGHFARE

LITTLE THOROUGHFARE

LITTLE ISLAND JOHN BARTRAM ET AL. PAT. APRIL 3, 1693

DARBY CREEK

COBBS CREEK

KARAKUNG OR

MINGO CREEK

LONG HOOK CREEK

FREEMANS CREEK

MUCKRUTON

CALCON HOOK OR

KARRACONKS HOOK

TINICUM

BOW

DARBY AND CHESTER TURNPIKE

DARBY AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE (OLD KINGS ROAD-1687)

AMOSLAND

[MERIDIAN LINE IS A FAC-SIMILE OF ONE DRAWN BY READING HOWELL ON AN OFFICIAL SURVEY AND PLAN OF A PORTION OF THE CITY OF PHILA. MADE IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDINANCE OF MAY 1804.]

CAMDEN

DELAWARE RIVER

OLD CAMDEN STA.

CAMDEN STA.

KAIGHNS POINT

CAMDEN STA.

THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
BEGUN-JAN. 6, 1922
OPENED-JULY 1, 1926
RALPH MODJESKI
CHIEF ENGINEER

FERRIES

FERRIES

DRAW BRIDGE

NEW YORK SHIPYARD

SITE ASSOCIATION BATTERY
HUMPHREYS'S SHIPYARD
OLD U.S. NAVY YARD

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWARK
(MUNICIPALITY MAY 26, 1776
INCORPORATED APRIL 18, 1794
BOUNDARY CHANGED MAY 15, 1850)

DISTRICT OF PENN

DISTRICT OF SPRING GARDEN

NORTHERN LIBERTIES DISTRICT

CITY OF PHILA.

DISTRICT OF MOYAMENSING

WICACO

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWARK

DISTRICT OF PASSYUNK

TOWNSHIP OF PASSYUNK

DISTRICT OF MOYAMENSING
(INCORPORATED AS TOWNSHIP MARCH 24, 1812
BOUNDARY CHANGED TOWNSHIP TO DISTRICT APRIL
5, 1848; BOUNDARY CHANGED MAY 15, 1850)

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSESSING

DISTRICT OF WEST PHILA.
(BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP)

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

LEAGUE ISLAND
PHILADELPHIA
1876

RIVER

DELAWARE

GIRARD COLLEGE (1831)
N. COLLEGE AVE.
S. COLLEGE AVE.
GIRARD AVE.
RIDGE AVE.
POPLAR ST.
BUILDING GALLOWS
HOUSE OF EDGAR ALLEN POE
BRANDYWINE ST.
YORK ST.
6TH ST.
5TH ST.
BRIDGE APPROACH
BETSY ROSS HOUSE (SO CALLED)
CHRIST CHURCH 1695
FRIENDS M.H. 1804
SITE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE
SLATE ROOF HOUSE (1698)
DOCK CREEK
FRANKLIN SQUARE
ARCH (MULBERRY) ST.
1ST U.S. MINT (1792-1833) SITE
CHRIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1825
CARPENTERS HALL
OLD LAW OFFICE
SITE OLD ALMSHOUSE 1732
PASSYUNK AVE. (1684)
2ND ST.
DELAWARE AVE.
PORTER WINDMILL ISL.
LINE OF BRITISH EARTHWORKS DURING THE REVOLUTION
3RD ST.
U.S. MINT 1901-
SPRING GARDEN ST.
VINE ST.
RACE (SASSAFRAS) ST.
HEAD OF FINE ARTS PARKWAY
Faire Mount
FAIRMOUNT PARK
ART MUSEUM
LOGAN SQUARE
READING TERMINAL
CITY HALL
SWEDISH TABLET
SITE OF 2ND U.S. MINT (1833-1901)
OLD WALNUT ST. THEATRE
INDEPENDENCE HALL
OLD CITY HALL
WASHINGTON SQUARE
POTTER'S FIELD 1704
1808 MORRIS MANSION 1787
LIBRARY CO.
HIST. SOC. OF PA.
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL 1751
BROAD ST. STATION
TABLET
PENNA. RAILROAD
MARKET (HIGH) ST.
OLD ROPE FERRY
FIRST BRIDGE BUILT DURING REVOLUTION
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD STATION
RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
WEST PHILA. STATION
(MIDDLE FERRY)
CHESTNUT ST.
WALNUT ST.
PINE ST.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
CHRISTIAN ST.
RIDGWAY BRANCH PHILA. LIBRARY
PATENT OF FREE SOCIETY OF TRADERS - 1684
SOUTH (CEDAR) ST.
WASHINGTON AVE.
SOLDIERS ENTRAINED AT THIS DEPOT FOR SERVICE IN THE CIVIL WAR
PASSYUNK AVE.
SITE WALNUT GROVE
WHARTON MANSION
(THE MESCHIANZA)
REED ST.
MIFFLIN ST.
MOYAMENSING AVE.
McKEAN 1200'
SNYDER 1200'
7TH ST.
11TH ST.
LANCASTER AVE.
POWELTON AVE.
WOODLAND AVE.
SPRUCE ST.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE
SATTERLEE HEIGHTS CIVIL WAR HOSPITAL
HAMILTON MANSION
MILL CREEK
OLD FORT
GRAYS FERRY "LOWER FERRY"
GRAYS
WHERE WASHINGTON CROSSED
PONTOON BRIDGE
FERRY
U.S. ARSENAL
U.S. NAVAL HOME
1200' TOWNSHIP LINE
TASKER ST.
OLD GIRARD SCHOOL
BROAD ST.
PORTER
GIRARD PARK
SHUNK
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
LIBERTY BELL
"LIBERAL ARTS"
AGRICULTURE
PACKER ST.
MOYAMENSING AVE.
10TH AVE.
PENNA BLDG.
SULGRAVE MANOR
STADIUM
PATTISON
MORTON MEMORIAL
STREET OF 1776
FOUR SWANS
EDGEWATER LAKE
MILITARY CAMP
NEW JERSEY BUILDING
20TH ST.
AVIATION FIELD
REPLICA WICACO BLOCK HOUSE 1669
BACK CHANNEL
RESERVE BASIN (BACK CHANNEL)
NAVY YARD
GREENWICH POINT
HELL CREEK
HAY CREEK
OREGON AVE.
MOYAMENSING AVE.
SPARKS'S DR. (1808)
GLOBE SWEET WATER
GLOBE SWEET WATER
CHURCH-1700
SITE OF BLOCKHOUSE 1669
COOPER'S POINT
SALOP
MASTER
TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP PIERS
DELAWARE AVE.
MOYAMENSING AVE.
PASSYUNK AVE.
SITE WALNUT GROVE
WHARTON MANSION
(THE MESCHIANZA)
"PASSAJUNGH"
SWEDISH GLEBE HOUSE
1698 (SHETZLINE)
OLD POWDER MAGAZINE-1808
POWDER MAGAZINE
PASSYUNK ROAD
PASSYUNK (ROAD)
GOLDEN SWAN TAVERN
CAPT. LASSE COCK'S PLANTATION-1667
PUDDLE HOLE LANE
POINT BREEZE GAS WORKS
POINT BREEZE
BEGGARTOWN ROAD
OR
PENROSE FERRY OR ROPE FERRY ROAD
SITE OF POINT BREEZE PARK
SNAKEHANSIN CR.
HOLLANDERS KILL
SHIP BROOK
RESERVE BASIN (BACK CHANNEL)
GIRARD POINT
TINY CREEK
"BANK"
GALLOWS LANE
PRINTZ STOCKADE
NEAR SITE OF DUTCH FORT BEVERSREEDE-1648
PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE
SHERON CREEK
ROGUE CREEK
MANAYUNK
RIVER
STONE WATERING TROUGH
SITE BALD CYPRESS PLANTED 1735
JOHN BARTRAM HOUSE 1731
OLD CIDER MILL
GIBSON PT.
SWEDISH LOG FARMHOUSE
59TH ST.
63RD ST.
HAY LANE
GIBSON LANE
KINGS RD., DARBY RD., CHESTER RD. NOW WOODLAND AVE.
ST. JAMES (OLD SWEDES) OF KINGSESSING 1760
49TH ST.
BALTIMORE AVE.
ELMWOOD AVE.
CREEK
LANE

HANOVER PUBLIC
LIBRARY
HANOVER, PA

BINDERY 12/83 5.50

BINDERY 12/83 5.50